

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1934

NO. 10



Liberty *and/or* Civilization

An Unsolicited Testimonial

Union Cooperative has never had occasion to solicit testimonials, but often they are received on account of prompt payment of death claims, or other service given to policyholders.

The following is a message published by one of our group policyholders, covering about two thousand individuals, the policy having been in force for over seven years.

This message means much to individual policyholders as well as certificate holders under group life insurance policies.

KEEP UP YOUR LIFE INSURANCE IT COSTS A LOT TO DIE

Last year 45,000 persons died in the United States after giving up their insurance the year before.

The loss to the dependents of these persons was approximately \$37,000,000.

It was one of the tragedies of the depression, and a tragedy which, though unavoidable, will be a continuing one in the lives of widows and children who have had their only safeguard against poverty swept away.

SO—keep up your insurance if it is humanly possible for you to do so.

It's a tough job for the average man meeting his premium payments.

It usually means all sorts of sacrifices on the part of himself and his family.

But **it pays**, and the knowledge that your dependents will have some protection if worst comes to worst will probably make you live longer also.

The advice is good and everyone should follow it.

Union Cooperative Insurance Association

1200 Fifteenth Street

Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. BUGNIAZET, *Editor*, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, D. W. TRACY,
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington,
D. C.

International Secretary, G. M. BUG-
NIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Wash-
ington, D. C.

International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN,
647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon,
N. Y.

VICE PRESIDENTS

First District..... E. INGLES
R. R. 3, London, Ont., Can.

Second District..... CHAS. KEAVENEY
Box 648, Lynn, Mass.

Third District..... EDW. F. KLOTER
265 West 14th St., New York, N. Y.

Fourth District..... ARTHUR BENNETT
Box 241, Youngstown, Ohio

Fifth District..... G. X. BARKER
7230 N. 4th Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Sixth District..... M. J. BOYLE
3530 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Seventh District..... W. L. INGRAM
3641 Laughton St., Fort Worth, Texas

Eighth District..... H. W. BELL
1517 2nd Ave., S., Great Falls, Mont.

Ninth District..... H. P. BRIGAERTS
Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Railroads..... C. J. MCGLOGAN
Bremer Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CHAS. M. PAULSEN, *Chairman*
4919 Cuyler Ave., Chicago, Ill.

First District..... G. W. WHITFORD
1517 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.

Second District..... F. L. KELLEY
95 Beacon St., Hyde Park, Mass.

Third District..... M. P. GORDAN
607 Bigelow Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fourth District..... EDWARD NOTHNAGLE
1717 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fifth District..... JAMES F. CASEY
5051 Maffitt Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District..... G. C. GADBOIS
1532 No. Boston St., Tulsa, Okla.

Seventh District..... C. F. OLIVER
1045 King St., Denver, Colo.

Eighth District..... J. L. MCBRIDE
165 James St., Labor Temple,
Winnipeg, Can.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS' DEPARTMENT

President..... JULIA O'CONNOR
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

Secretary..... MARY BRADY
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

Magazine Chat

The death of Arthur Kellogg, managing editor of the Survey magazine, has brought a glowing compliment from Leon Whipple, a writer. Incidentally the compliment becomes a hymn of praise to magazine making of the better sort. Whipple says "Magazines are born, with pains—not found under a cabbage leaf." "The managing editor," Whipple goes on to say, "must reconcile contributors and their ideas, staff, printer, and circulation manager."

Elmer E. Roper, editor of the Alberta Labor News, Edmonton, Alta., writes to praise Vice President Ingles' article on the "Tolpuddle Martyrs." Incidentally Mr. Roper requested a copy of this number go to the radio department of the University of Alberta.

Vice President Ingles has been named as fraternal delegate of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress to the Congress of Trade Unions in Great Britain.

The picture published on our cover is one of the PWAP masterpieces entitled "The Snow Shovellers," by Jacob Gellar Smith, II. The frontispiece is from the same project and is entitled "New York Central," by Edward Dries. These paintings again attest to the vigor of the work performed under public works sponsorship.

A new, well printed and well edited publication has made its appearance in Boston. It is published by the Boston Telephone Operators Union, Local 1A. The publication is entitled "The News Bulletin" and contains highly illuminating material about the telephone industry and labor relations in that important industry. It is published at 11 Beacon Street.

Contents

	Page
Liberty and/or Civilization	415
When Winter Comes—Outlook Now, Later	416
Profits Are Very Good, Thank You	417
Banks Sabotage Housing Program	418
Truth Behind Des Moines Utility Strike	419
Line Between Police and Citizens' Alliance	420
What NRA Must Do to Endure	421
November Elections Momentous to Labor	422
Munition Makers Are True Internationalists	423
Workers Should Travel to Foreign Lands	424
Is There a Chance for New Understandings?	425
When Farms Escape Kerosene Lamp Era	426
Lineman Reviews Novel of Power Industry	427
Is It Dangerous for Workers to Own Homes?	428
Here Is Greenlaw's Article in Full	429
68 Members Put on Pension Rolls	430
Behind-the-Scenes of Manufacturers Politics	431
Editorial	432
Woman's Work	434
Bulletin I. B. E. W. Radio Division	436
Correspondence	437
In Memoriam	450
Local Union Official Receipts	459



A TYPICAL AMERICAN RAILROAD SCENE
"New York Central", by Edward Dries

Courtesy PWAP





THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS

\$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



VOL. XXXIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1934

NO. 10

Liberty and / or Civilization

THERE is foundation for believing that American founders wrote originally in the Declaration of Independence the phrase, "life, liberty and property." It was Jefferson who changed the word property to "the pursuit of happiness." Ever alert to the defense of human rights against mere material things, the first great commoner laid down this great tradition of American life. And yet there is real significance in the fact that a great many of the founders of America believed that the three potent words should be life, liberty and property.

No analysis of the concept of life is necessary. The concept of property is plain. We have already pointed out repeatedly in these columns that spokesmen for the established order have repeatedly failed to grasp the fact, namely, that the great majority of American citizens are propertyless. If the distribution of income in the United States were in line, for example, with the findings of the two Brookings Institution's recent surveys, "America's Capacity to Produce" and "America's Capacity to Consume," so that the great percentage of American citizens owned property and felt secure, there could not possibly be any fear of a serious turnover. It is, therefore, the question of redistribution of property in order that the property concept which holds the center of the stage at the present hour may be honestly defended.

Of the three potent words, liberty demands the closest scrutiny and the most explanation. This, because it has two meanings: one, an abstract, and one, an historical. These meanings are often confused, and they must be held rigidly separate if Americans are going to move sensibly during the present months of serious readjustment.

The abstract view of liberty has to do with man's instinctive psychological yearning for freedom. It is what the slave and the serf feel. It is related to man's higher instincts and aspirations and belongs to the higher motives of human nature. This is an age-old ideal. Thus, Herodotus, the Greek historian, more than 2,000 years ago described this sentiment of liberty:

"It is plain enough, not only from this instance, but from many everywhere, that equality is an excellent thing; since even the Athenians, who while they continued under the rule of tyrants were not a whit more valiant than any of their neighbours, no sooner shook off the yoke than they became decidedly the first of all. This shows that while they were oppressed they allowed themselves to be beaten, because they worked for a master; but so soon as they won their liberty, each man was eager to do the best he could for himself."

This is an individualistic ideal and concerns man's feeling that he has a right to do what seems best to him. It is based upon the assumption that the fully developed human being knows best what is good for him.

No one can quarrel with this sentiment, but this sentiment

should not be confused with an economic ideal of liberty—with the economic concept of liberty which is very much in the news at the present moment, and is being tossed about by certain propagandistic groups. Economic liberty did not appear in man's development until much later than the concept of individual freedom. Indeed, it can be traced to a period of about 150 years ago, at the time of the industrial revolution, and we must regard liberty as described in the Declaration of Independence as referring to economic liberty rather than to the abstract concept of individual freedom.

The American colonist wanted to be independent of the mother country in so far as commerce went. The rising merchant class, the manufacturer, the mill owner and other business men did not wish to be hampered by rules set down across the sea by the Crown and a feudalistic class. The American revolution resulted, then, in an effort to secure economic liberty, for the uprising business groups. Trade unionism had not arisen at the time of the American revolution, and liberty in the economic sense had nothing to do with trade unionism.

This idea of economic liberty took form as suspicion of all government and came to mean strong business groups and weak central control agencies. Americans today are only too well aware of this doctrine of *laissez faire* which has been the American philosophy for 150 years.

When we hear, therefore, changes rung on the word liberty, we should at once refuse to confuse the idea of individual freedom instinctive in man with the idea of economic liberty or *laissez faire* or individualism in business. This analysis brings us to the present hour in American life. Political propagandists are playing upon the word liberty in an effort to make the great mass of American voters, including labor, believe that individual liberties are being jeopardized because *laissez faire* and economic liberty are being curtailed at expense to the big beneficiaries of that system. We need not point out the results of economic liberty over the last 150 years. It has brought freedom for the strong and rich, and regimentation for the poor and weak. The great gaps between the rich and poor in America are due to the fact that the business group has been allowed every license to prey upon the general body of producers and consumers. Thus, rich men now shouting liberty are shouting for the right of continued exploitation of the masses. They are not interested in individual freedom. If they had been interested in individual freedom, they would not have struggled for half a century to oppose trade unionism and the efforts of the workers to achieve some stake in the economic system.

Liberty in the first sense, that is, in the sense of man's instinctive desire for freedom and the general life, means civilization. Liberty in the second sense, that is, in the right of the strong to exploit the weak, means the opposite to civilization. This sharp distinction should be kept in mind and preserved now and during all the coming months of struggle.

When Winter Comes—Outlook Now, Later

THOSE observers who find a demand for luxury goods as the best indication for a revival of business are certainly to be cheered by the renewal of night life in Paris, France. More than 60 new night clubs have opened during the last six months. However that may be, it appears to be a fact that business is better in the industrial nations of the world and that world recovery on a moderate basis appears to be a fact.

The Foreign Policy Association, New York City, has just issued a brochure, entitled "Paradoxes of World Recovery." This survey, conducted by Maxwell S. Stewart of the Foreign Policy Association's research staff, finds world recovery spotty, but concludes, "For the world as a whole, the ebb tide of the economic depression appears to have occurred in the early summer of 1932. Since that date most countries have experienced a certain degree of recovery, despite continuing maladjustments and frequent setbacks." It is significant that in the table prepared by Mr. Stewart, of nine important industrial nations, the United States is the lowest, barring two, in so far as industrial production goes.

Indices of Industrial Production *

	1931	1932	1933	1934
				March
Belgium	82.8	69.9	74.3	67.1 (a)
Canada	76.7	62.8	65.2	78.1
Czechoslovakia	81.1	59.0	57.5	58.8 (b)
France	97.6	75.6	84.6	81.9
Germany	73.6	61.2	68.9	84.0
Great Britain	88.8	88.4	93.1	103.3 (c)
Japan	100.7	107.9	128.4	138.9
Sweden	89.4	73.7	86.5	102.9
United States	73.0	57.7	68.5	75.7
(a) February, 1934.				
(b) December, 1932.				
(c) First quarter, 1934.				

* Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (Geneva, League of Nations), June, 1934, p. 250.

Mr. Stewart's conclusions are interesting. He goes on to point out, "While this improvement has taken place in countries which have adopted diametrically opposite social and economic policies, there is a certain consistency in the pattern of recovery that suggests the operation of similar forces. In the first place, the revival has been, except in Australia and Japan, almost wholly domestic in character. With a tightening of the restrictions on international trade, a certain amount of new construction has been necessary to furnish the domestic market with goods formerly purchased abroad." Mr. Stewart is somewhat pessimistic about this recovery because it does not appear to be on a sound basis. He feels that recovery is dependent on the revival of world trade. He finds the tightening of national liberties to be laying a basis for international warfare. Then comes the gist of Mr. Stewart's analysis:

"Real wages and standards of living for the working class appear to have

National inventory indicates that America is not out of the woods. World recovery spotty. Colossal relief program necessary.

fallen almost universally. Agriculture has also suffered a serious loss in purchasing power."

These pregnant words no doubt contain the key for the slow recovery in the United States. Despite the general improvement in business in America, it is apparent that the United States is not out of the woods. There is still need of drastic measures on the part of the federal government if America is to get out of the woods. Recently a spokesman for the Administration summarized gains made under the New Deal. These are:

1. The re-employment of 4,000,000 in private industry, 4,000,000 more in temporary public employment and 675,000 on permanent public works.

2. A rise in farm prices of seven basic commodities to "95 per cent of pre-war parity," increasing farm income "far more than \$1,000,000,000."

3. The relief of financial stress of individuals and institutions by disbursement of \$5,000,000,000, of which "\$2,000,000,000 have already been repaid."

4. Restoration to health of the nation's banking system.

5. Saving of 1,000,000 farm and city homes from foreclosure.

On the other hand the slump of the summer situation since this report is made has been heavy, and there are evidences that the first cycle of improvement has been completed and that the pendulum of business has begun to swing backwards. For instance, residential building in July, 1934, was more than 30 per cent under that of July, 1933. Railroads are reporting a decided drop in gross operating revenues. Critics of the Roosevelt Administration declare that the total labor income is much less than it was in the years 1929, 1930 and 1931. The re-employment of millions continues to be the chief problem of the Administration. Although 1934 shows increase over 1933, 1934 is far from equaling the high mark of 1929, as the following table indicates:

Indices of Factory Employment and Payrolls

(Monthly Average 1923-1925=100)

	1929	1933	1934
January	100.8	60.2	77.3
February	102.9	61.1	77.7
March	104.1	58.8	80.8
April	105.3	59.9	82.3
May	105.3	62.6	82.4
June	105.6	66.9	81.0
July	106.1	71.5	78.6
August	107.9	76.4	—
September	109.0	80.0	—
October	107.7	79.6	—

	1929	1933	1934
November	103.6	76.2	—
December	99.8	74.4	—
Average, first 7 months	104.0	63.0	79.4

Payrolls

	1929	1933	1934
January	102.3	39.5	54.0
February	109.3	40.2	60.6
March	111.6	37.1	64.8
April	112.6	38.8	67.3
May	112.9	42.7	67.1
June	111.2	47.2	64.8
July	107.2	50.8	60.4
August	112.0	56.8	—
September	112.9	59.1	—
October	112.4	59.4	—
November	104.1	55.5	—
December	100.7	54.5	—
Average, first 7 months	109.6	42.3	62.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

Employment: The monthly average for the first seven months of 1934 is 76 per cent of that of 1929 and shows a gain of 26 per cent over that for 1933.

Payrolls: The monthly average for the first seven months of 1934 is 58 per cent of that for the corresponding period in 1929 but is 48 per cent greater than in 1933.

The fact is, as Mr. Maxwell Stewart said about world recovery, the future in America depends upon the steady rise of real wages and the increased purchasing power to the farm and labor groups.

Studying unemployment further, one finds the table of the Foreign Policy Association, showing number of jobless by countries, significant:

World Unemployment

(Average for year)

	1932	1933
Austria	377,894	405,741
Belgium	175,259	170,023
Czechoslovakia	554,059	738,267
Denmark	126,039	120,238
France	308,096	307,179
Germany	5,579,858	4,733,014
Great Britain	2,846,395	2,566,768
Irish Free State	62,817	72,255
Italy	1,006,442	1,018,955
Japan	489,168	413,853
Netherlands	310,376	350,770
Poland	255,582	249,660
Sweden	89,922	97,316
United States	11,489,000	11,904,000
Total	23,670,090	23,148,039

	1934
February	434,679
Belgium	178,556
Czechoslovakia	847,994
Denmark	126,766
France	383,901
Germany	3,372,611
Great Britain	2,342,794
Irish Free State	98,642
Italy	1,103,550
Japan	*382,315
Netherlands	358,023
Poland	408,792
Sweden	101,794
United States	11,374,000
Total	21,514,417

*January, 1934.

Profits Are Very Good, Thank You

B. C. FORBES, exuberant financial reporter for conservative newspapers, recently rejoiced at the tremendous harvest of dividends announced in August. Mr. Forbes said:

"Last month was the best August for favorable dividend announcements in all the years the writer has been keeping records—131 compared with 70 last year and 22 the year before. The previous peak for August was 121 in the banner year of all, 1929.

"Utilities continue to lag in the favorable list, but unfavorable announcements are falling off, too. Railroads remain out of the picture.

"August brought fewer unfavorable announcements than any other month this year—also fewer than any other August since 1929. The total for this year is 146, whereas March alone last year had 211."

This no doubt is whooped up for stock sales, and Mr. Forbes with his purblindness has apparently failed to see that he has done considerable damage to the cause of big business in general. That the public outcry against huge dividends has not waned during the last year is made apparent by the September Bulletin of the National City Bank of New York. This bulletin devotes about six pages to a discussion of the profits of industry. It denies that the greed of business caused the depression.

It furthermore denies that real wages did not rise consistently and proportionately to profits during the 10 years preceding 1929, and takes a shot at the 30-hour week and other goals of American labor. It should be noted that the exuberance of Mr. Forbes in the statement quoted caused him to fail to state that the great portion of the companies are not expecting to pay the dividends at former dividend rates. The total cash amounts of dividends therefore of 1934 do not compare favorably with the similar figures for 1929; however, business has not been bad in 1934. It has been consistently good and very much better than in 1933.

We now quote Mr. Forbes' own table of dividend declarations for the years 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934:

	1934	1933	1932	1931
January	207	30	69	117
February	111	42	31	70
March	148	29	43	80
April	105	21	24	38
May	97	39	20	46
June	134	75	30	58
July	81	41	13	47
August	131	70	22	31
Total eight months	1,014	347	252	477
September	---	103	32	55
October	---	58	27	41
November	---	102	44	42
December	---	159	85	90
Totals	---	769	440	715

The Research Department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has compiled the cash dividends paid for 1929, 1933 and 1934. In August, 1929, \$379,306,000 were dis-

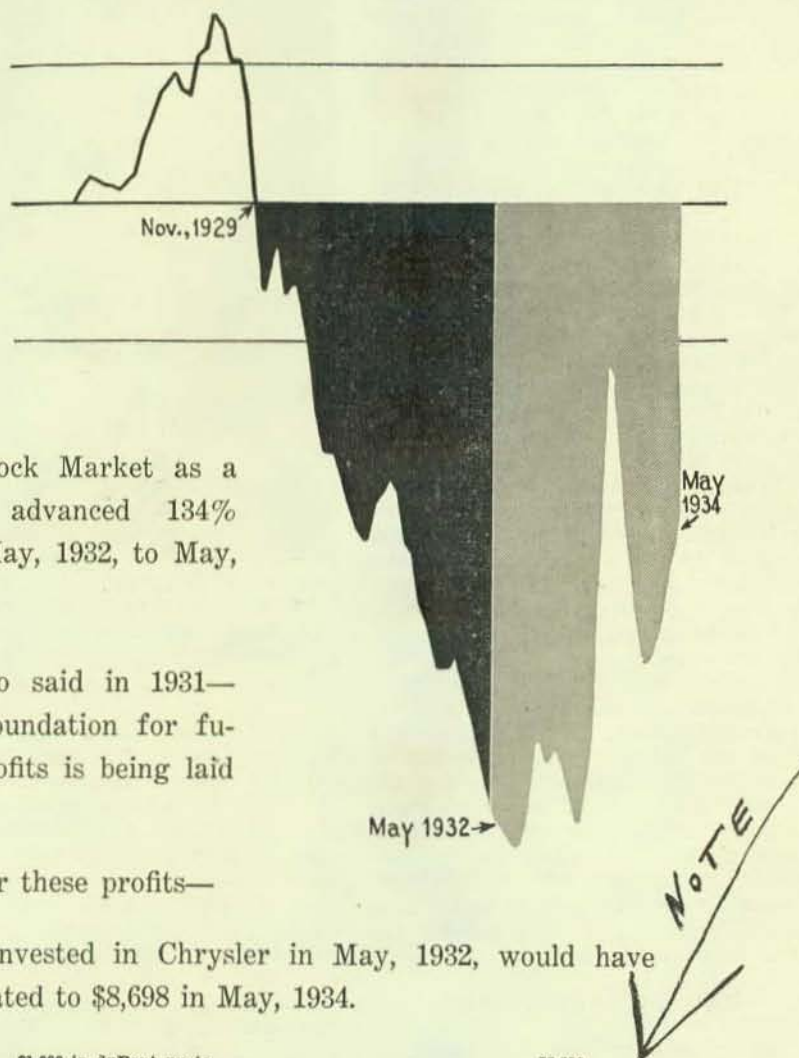
While 10,000,000 men look hopelessly for jobs, big business continues to cut melons, and declare dividends. National City Bank devotes six pages seeking to refute charges that big business makes money.

persed as dividends; in August, 1933, \$211,432,000 were dispersed; in August, 1934, \$245,625. The table follows:

CASH DIVIDENDS PAID (Thousands of Dollars)			
	1929	1933	1934
January	234,176	164,840	201,854
February	383,787	222,224	212,413
March	338,219	162,468	177,807
April	234,058	130,607	162,170
May	470,046	218,591	264,155
June	387,067	211,890	217,544
July	194,698	116,211	113,295
August	379,306	211,432	245,625

(Continued on page 449)

This is what happened— up to May, 1934



The Stock Market as a whole advanced 134% from May, 1932, to May, 1934.

We also said in 1931—"The foundation for future profits is being laid now."

Consider these profits—

\$1,000 invested in Chrysler in May, 1932, would have appreciated to \$8,698 in May, 1934.

\$1,000 in duPont up to	\$3,690
\$1,000 in N. Y. Central	\$3,307
\$1,000 in Bethlehem	\$5,032
\$1,000 in International Nickel	\$8,000
\$1,000 in International Tel. & Tel.	\$5,238

Today—?

Banks Sabotage Housing Program

EVIDENCE that many banks which subscribed to the Federal Housing Administration's modernization loan plan are quietly evading and discouraging would-be borrowers under the plan is becoming apparent. Contractors, material men and home owners who wish to participate in the home modernization many times find themselves stopped at the beginning by a baffling lack of co-operation on the part of the very banks which signified to the Housing Administration their willingness to extend financing.

Whether this is due to a desire by bankers to embarrass the Roosevelt administration at the very outset of its program to start construction work upward again, or whether it is simply timorousness and conservatism, is hard to ascertain. But suspicion is raised that these bankers are up to their old tricks of playing politics, refusing to comply with the wishes of the administration.

When Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, charged recently that the banks are retarding recovery by refusing to make needed loans, Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the RFC retorted that the overliquid condition was due to lack of demand for loans. It is well known that many banks are crammed with money, and money, like men, needs profitable employment.

The FHA set-up was well contrived to give profitable employment to money. The influence of Albert L. Deane, deputy administrator, former executive of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, is apparent in the deduction rate of \$5 per year per \$100 borrowed, authorized to banks participating. With loans repaid in monthly instalments, this makes an interest rate of nearly 10 per cent per year. It is true that this is less than the interest you pay when you finance purchase of an automobile, but it is more than the bank receives from its commercial borrowers on loans which are less well secured than the FHA loans.

In addition to this higher rate of interest, the Housing Administration held out to the banks a virtual government guarantee of repayment. This is a 100 per cent guarantee of individual loans, including up to 20 per cent of the total loans business of this class by each financial institution participating. Instalment statistics show that even on automobiles such a large margin of protection has never been necessary.

High Interest Rates Retard

Yet, persons connected with the Housing Administration admit, "not for publication!" that the total of loans has fallen far below expectations. Unfortunately, there is no complete day-to-day report. Banks are not compelled to report more often than once in 30 days. Some of them do keep their reports up to date, some do not, and the result is confusing. On September 25, Adminis-

Here is the "low-down" on the progress or non-progress of the federal modernization program. Not even a high service fee could induce bankers to join. Public banking looms.

trator Moffett declared that loans thus far reported totaled \$2,737,000, with 6,049 individual loans. As there were more than 7,000 banks participating in the program, this was an average of less than one loan per bank. More than one-



JAMES A. MOFFETT, ADMINISTRATOR, FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Who hurried to the White House to greet the returning President with the news that bankers "could have to be educated" to co-operate with the government's housing program.

quarter of this business was done by the National City Bank of New York alone, with \$567,000 in loans, but it is said that this bank furnishes a day-to-day record of its FHA loans, which accounts for the large total reported. In addition, one of its vice presidents is a member of Mr. Moffett's staff, and the bank has from the inception of the plan showed aggressive efforts to co-operate. Other localities apparently are not so well served.

The question was brought right out in open meeting, much to the blushing surprise of FHA executives, at one of their big rallies in Washington last month. This was a gathering of building industries executives who had been brought here to be "gingered up" for the forthcoming campaign. When Roger Steffan, director of modernization, expressed admiration for the response of banks to the program, the audience did not agree. We are quoting from the New York Journal of Com-

merce, the only paper we found in which this faux pas was reported:

"At this juncture, the only rift in the day's proceedings became apparent. Several industry members, speaking from the floor, contested this statement, declaring that in their respective communities the banks were slow to sanction home loans, on the grounds that the smallness of the loan and the small rate of interest did not justify the additional expense.

"One paint and varnish manufacturer asserted that the program could never be successful if the nation's banks would not give their wholehearted support. He cited an instance where business men of a certain locality had 'talked up' the housing plan until several residents had promised to apply for loans. When they did so, the speaker declared, the banks refused to advance the needed cash.

"Mr. Fitzpatrick, another Housing Administration official, expressed the belief that such cases are few and far between. He admitted that banks had been of late somewhat reticent in advancing housing loans. However, he added, the sentiment has changed rapidly for the better with the past two weeks, and reports of loan refusals going farther back than that period should not be credited."

Subterfuges Used

This meeting took place September 13. Two weeks later, as this story is being written, Washington, D. C., contractors and home owners still find applications for loans in some of their local banks being turned down on trumped-up excuses. They find that these banks are inserting requirements that are not in the FHA set-up at all and refusing to make loans because their peremptory requirements are not met.

Some Federal Housing executives express privately the belief that banks that will not co-operate should be crossed off the list, giving the business to the ones that are more willing to take it; others hope that powerful interests in the building industry will be able to force the banks into line. That the government itself might have to step in and do the financing to keep the plan from being a failure has not yet been mentioned—publicly. But it is so evident that the construction industry must be put on its feet again that the Roosevelt administration will surely have to crowd more steam into the FHA until the wheels start moving faster.

That the interest rate granted banks is too high was the statement of Harry Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator. Returning from Europe, Mr. Hopkins, almost immediately on arrival in Washington, issued a statement protesting the 9.7 per cent interest on Federal Housing loans and contrasting it unfavorably with the government housing program in Great Britain, with an interest rate of

(Continued on page 458)

Truth Behind Des Moines Utility Strike

THE dramatic strike at Des Moines has been given nation-wide publicity because there was complete stoppage of the city's light, but the events and facts that led up to the strike have been given no publicity by the unfriendly press.

The strike was the result of a formation of the new type of company union by the Des Moines Electric Company and the Iowa Power and Light Company, its subsidiary. This company union was known as the Iowa Operators' Association and was organized on the premises of the company by superintendents and foremen, and took \$3 a month out of the pay envelope of every one of the 481 workers as company union dues. The "new wrinkle" developed by the high-paid lawyers of the utility made the Iowa Operators' Association both the employer and employee by means of legal fiction. An association, according to this legalistic device, is the sole employer of all the employees and also the chosen representative of the employees. Thus, if a man is fired, his case is tried by those who fired him. He has no other recourse. As soon as this legalistic device was created, the company began to fire the bona fide union men belonging to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The lengths to which the Des Moines Electric Company and the Iowa Power and Light Company have gone in order to fight bona fide unionism is a part of the record. In December, 1933, the company took down their Blue Eagle on the grounds that the company was not engaged in interstate commerce and, therefore, refused to be subjected to the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The claim that the company is not engaged in interstate commerce is also purely a legalistic and fictitious claim.

In Interstate Business

The Des Moines Electric Company is controlled by the Illinois Power and Light Company, which is, in turn, controlled by the North American Light and Power Company. The North American Light and Power Company is the same corporation that fought bona fide unions in Milwaukee and Toledo. The Des Moines Electric Company controls and sells power through companies in Adel, Colfax, Knoxville, Montezuma, Valley Junction, New Sharon, Oskaloosa and Prairie City. Mr. A. J. Berta, who is a director of the Illinois Power and Light Company, is also an official of the Des Moines Electric Company. Mr. H. L. Handley, who is a director of the Illinois Power and Light Company, is a director of the Des Moines Electric Company. Mr. L. E. Fischer, who is a director of the Illinois Power and Light Company is also a director of the Des Moines Electric Company. Mr. Allen Van Wick, who is a director of the Illinois Power and Light Company, is also a director of the Des Moines Electric Company. This very

Company union device developed by Iowa utilities in contravention of law, cause. Strike was postponed twice since June. Governor's threat of state operation brings utility to its knees.

close relation between two companies doing business in adjacent states indicates that the company resorted to dangerous subterfuge in refusing to operate under the National Recovery Act.

The company union, the Iowa Operators' Association, was formed at the instance of Mr. S. H. Wilson, superintendent of the meter department, and Mr. George Clark, general superintendent of the utility. Meetings were held on company property and the ballots presented for voting on the company union did not allow any alternative organization to be voted upon. The company union is controlled by a board of 20 governors, elected on the premises of the company, which board of governors has arbitrary power over the fictitious operators' association. When 78 men tried to resign from this company union, they were not permitted to do so, and the high dues to support the company union were deducted from their wages.

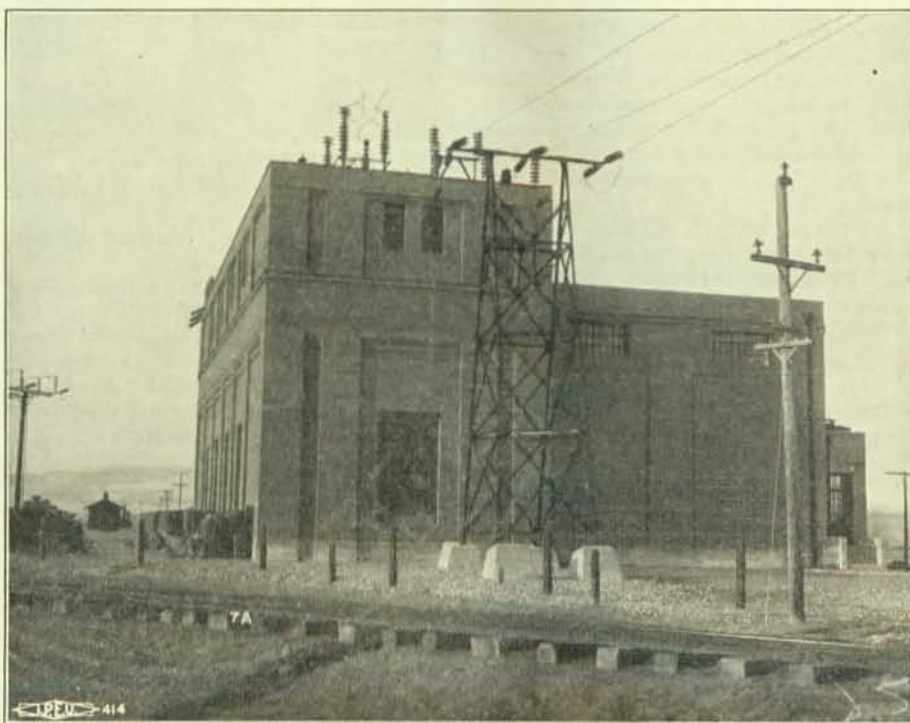
The union, Local Union 499, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, voted in June to strike in protest against this impossible situation. At that time a conciliator from the U. S. Department of Labor persuaded the union

not to strike and the union acceded to his request. A few weeks later another strike vote was taken and, at the request of the conciliator, the men again postponed the strike. The union did everything it could to adjust the situation peaceably, but the company was bent on discharging every bona fide labor union man and to build a dummy organization. At a conference held on August 30 in the office of the Des Moines Gas and Electric Company in East Des Moines, called by a representative of the U. S. Department of Labor, a spokesman for the company declared that the Iowa Operators' Association would most certainly oppose any agreement between any other organization and the company that had anything to do with wages or working conditions. This spokesman went on to say that the operators' association, the company union, claimed the right to represent the employees on the property and not even the president of the company had a right to negotiate with any other organization. The Iowa Operators' Association employs high-priced attorneys, with whom it consults frequently.

Took Strike as Joke

A representative of the U. S. Department of Labor went to the president of the company and informed him that the situation was serious, that the men were restive and that there was danger of a strike. The president of the company laughed about the strike vote and treated the whole matter as a joke. The conciliator of the U. S. Department of Labor then tried to secure a minor concession from the president of the company which

(Continued on page 460)



POWER SUB-STATION

Line Between Police and Citizens' Alliance

The Minnesota Union Advocate, official paper of the St. Paul labor movement, has drawn upon the raided papers of the Citizens' Alliance of Minneapolis, notorious open-shop organization, for startling disclosures.

LETTERS taken by the military show clearly that the Alliance has paid agents at work in practically every genuine labor union in Minneapolis. On the 26th of May of this year, the Commander-Larrabee Corporation wrote the Alliance about a detective agency which handles labor disputes almost exclusively.

League With Private Detectives

In his reply written on May 28, J. W. Schroeder, executive vice president, said:

"It is our recollection that their services are quite expensive. If you have need for such services I think we could accommodate you at much less expense than if you were to rely upon an agency such as the one about which you make inquiry."

On January 20, this year, the Employers' Association of Kansas City, Mo., asked how the Alliance got information regarding activities of labor unions in this section.

Afraid to Write Letters

In his reply dated January 25, Mr. Schroeder says:

"We do not consider it wise to answer your question in an open letter. Suffice it to say that we do keep in close touch with the labor unions of this community."

Letters and reports having to do with the actual work of "underground agents" had been removed from the offices. However, through oversight evidence was left regarding a mysterious operative No. 11. Number 11 in 1930 drew \$300 a month for special services. At various times his salary was lowered or raised but it averaged \$300 per month.

In addition to this, the militia seized seven Ediphone dictating machine records. They revealed reports from secret operatives to the officials of the Citizens' Alliance.

Grand Jury Information

Apparently a thorough knowledge of the personnel of the Hennepin County grand jury was looked upon by the Citizens' Alliance as a matter of vital importance. In the files was found a type-written list of the present grand jury with notations in handwriting made opposite the names of some of its members. The following will serve as examples; the remarks in parentheses following each name were written in longhand:

Mrs. John J. Louis (husband, dept. mgr., Dayton's).

Frank T. Heffelfinger (president, Monarch Elevator Co.).

Startling evidence taken from files of Minneapolis open shop association shows subservience of law and order department to private employers. Governor Olson exposes employers' clique.

Julius J. Anderson (comptroller, Thorpe Bros.).

Mrs. T. S. Amidon (supt., Cream of Wheat Corp., husband).



FLOYD B. OLSON
Governor of Minnesota

Frank C. O'Brien (assistant cashier, N. W. National Bank).

Stanley H. Bexoier (cashier, First National Bank & Trust Co.).

The grand jury to which these names refer, was the one to which was presented evidence against the Northwest Bancorporation. The State Securities Commission after an exhaustive investigation of Banco stock-selling methods contended that it engineered what was perhaps the most vicious stock-selling swindle in the history of the northwest. The Northwestern National Bank is a member of the Citizens' Alliance.

Bankers on Jury List

Notice that following the name of Frank C. O'Brien the Citizens' Alliance had carefully put down the information that he was assistant cashier of the bank. Mr. O'Brien, it will be remembered, did

not serve on the grand jury, being removed by the court.

"Freedom" of the Press

Just how this secret clique expected and still expects fully to throttle and control newspapers of its territory is shown by a letter signed "Al", written Mr. Schroeder by the Council of American Industry. It is dated January 30 and says:

"By the way, look into your local newspaper situation and see what efforts are being made by the editorial department to formulate a guild. No doubt the manager will be glad to have you call on him on this subject. One good device is to have the ring leaders in the editorial department hand in their undated resignations so that when codes come into effect there will be no difficulty in giving them the air."

A national conspiracy to defy the federal government has been heartily entered into by the Minneapolis Citizens' Alliance to defeat the labor provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act commonly known as Section 7-A. This act establishes the right of collective bargaining by representatives of the employees' own choosing and by Congressional enactment has been made a part of the law of the United States of America.

Defiant Toward Federal NIRA

The attitude of the Citizens' Alliance is shown in a letter written by Mr. Schroeder on January 16 to the Illinois Manufacturers Association in which he said:

"As you know the Citizens' Alliance for 30 years has maintained open shop conditions in this city. There are many among our members who are sympathetic with the National Industrial Recovery Act, but who are opposed to its labor provisions. There are also many who are critical of the NIRA and doubt its soundness. All, however, are agreed that the labor provisions are obnoxious and undesirable."

Governor Olson and others repeatedly have declared that a very small clique dominates the Minneapolis Citizens' Alliance.

Small Clique in Control

That this is true is shown by a letter written by the Alliance executive secretary on February 20 to Edward A. Schlamp, Long Beach, Calif. Notice particularly the last sentence in the letter which reads:

"I called your office this afternoon to talk with you and learned that you were headed for the sunny clime of California and that you will not be back until some time in the spring. I wanted to talk with you about serving on our board of directors. The duties of the directors of the Citizens' Alliance are very light. We do not have more than four or five meetings a year. The executive committee elected by the directors does all the work for the board."

(Continued on page 453)

What NRA Must Do to Endure

RIGID revision of NRA, social security, higher wages, and a universal 30-hour week are among the reforms demanded by the American Federation of Labor in its historic convention held in San Francisco this month.

Touching upon the policies that must honestly go forward under a reorganized National Recovery Administration the convention said:

"1. Wages must be increased to a point where the real income of the employees, their real purchasing power, is increased. So far the codes have failed, signally, to bring about such increase.



WILLIAM GREEN
President, American Federation of Labor

"2. Hours of work must be reduced to the point where industry absorbs at least a considerable portion of the still vast army of unemployed.

"3. An adequate system of reporting must be built up by NRA, as the only basis upon which future policies and plans can be built.

"4. Labor must be given a place in code enforcement and administration. It becomes clearer daily that strongly organized unions are the most effective agency available for the enforcement of the codes. Labor is one of the three elements in the New Deal. As such, it has responsibilities which it is eager and able to assume. This it can do only by securing a place in all administrative and enforcement agencies set up under the codes."

Going further the convention went on record for certain definite reforms of methods under the NRA.

"1. The NRA should be reorganized from the point of view of a longer period than that to June 16, 1935. It becomes increasingly evident that some action will be necessary for perhaps a long time to come. Policies should therefore be

A. F. of L. in session in San Francisco marks out sound course for control agency of industry. Other important acts at great convention.

considered from a long time rather than a purely emergency point of view.

"2. Codes should be reopened for such changes as will bring about the original purpose of the Act—re-employment and increased wages.

Labor Should Have Initiative

"3. Codes should be reopened upon petition by labor as well as upon the initiative of industry or the administration.

"4. Compliance machinery should be divorced more completely from the NRA administration. An independent compliance board, answerable directly to the President, would be better able to assure unbiased and prompt action.

"5. Every resource of the government should be used for the enforcement of the code provisions and the decisions of the labor relations boards.

"6. Collective bargaining between bona fide trade unions and employers must be assured through enforcement of Section 7(a) and the destruction of company unions.

"7. Adequate information, reporting and planning agencies must be created by the government.

"8. Labor must be made an active partner in the supposed partnership of government, industry and labor.

"9. Service industries should be included under codes. The distinction between intra-state and inter-state commerce is not a legitimate basis for the extension of protection to some workers and the denial of protection to others.

"10. The entire agricultural labor population has so far been left without protection in regard to wages, hours, organization, or in dealing with employers. Some extension of the National Recovery Act to the field of agricultural labor should be made, either through a broadening of the act now in existence or a supplementary act pertaining to agricultural labor."

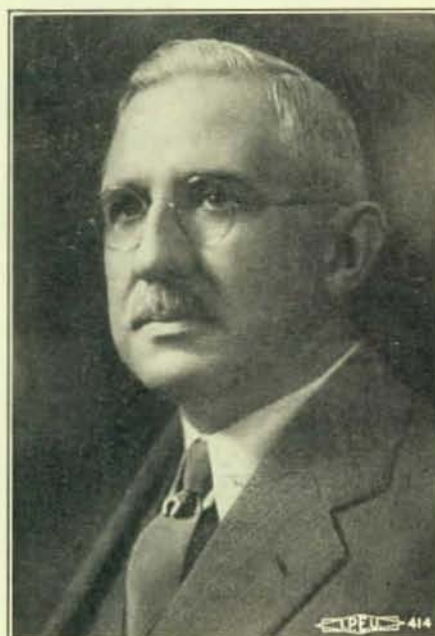
Masterfully analyzing causes of the depression and its present duration the convention dramatically stated that human beings must live. It asked for universal, nation-wide, old age pension legislation. In addition it declared for some form of sickness relief "with adequate provisions for medical cases for all societies." Then emphatically endorsed the principle of unemployment insurance in the social statement:

"The next step in the development is acceptance of responsibility for a stable income for wage-earners. Either there must be assured work or reserves must

be accumulated to pay wages when production falls off.

Social Security Asked

"The American Federation of Labor has endorsed the principle of unemployment compensation and formulated principles recommended for legislative measures. We believe that the adoption of a federal measure similar to the bill introduced by Senator Wagner in the last Congress, would greatly facilitate the enactment of state measures and might facilitate the establishment of the principle by industries."



G. M. BUGNIAZET
Seventh Vice President, American Federation of Labor.

Answering the charge that social control of industry means regimentation, the convention report shows how industry now regiments workers.

"One of the defenses employers have imposed against union extension is the kind of regimentation that makes for an impersonal relationship. This tendency has been inherent in the subdivision of work involved in mass production. It has been equally identified with large scale production.

"The impersonal management attitude toward workers is intended to make them feel like cogs in the production machinery. One expression of it is recording wage earners by number and using the number instead of name as convenience in bookkeeping and other office records. Another expression is the arbitrary dismissal of workers who have reached 45 years of age and continued refusal to employ older workers. The purpose, of course, is to assure the resilience of youth for the speed and accuracy necessary for repetitive work. But the result in both cases is to ignore the personality

(Continued on page 456)

November Elections Momentous to Labor

THE old army game of politics isn't the same this year. New forces are present in every state of the union, complicating election campaigns and making predictions difficult. One thing seems certain. There appears to be a decided movement to the left in American politics and the American people in general are taking their politics more

Congress remains key to progressive policies, as executive branch grows, and judiciary disposes. Labor takes big part in 1934 battles.

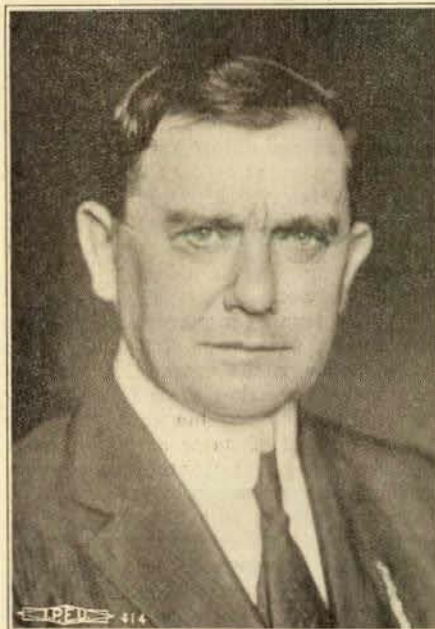
"There is pressing necessity for further appropriations for public works. The horrors of previous winters should not be permitted to continue. Such appropriations will be a partial remedy at least for unemployment and for the relief of the dependent unemployed workers and their families.

"In order that we can give the 108



ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE
Wisconsin

seriously in 1934 than in any other period of American history. Labor is out and battling in every congressional, senatorial and state campaign. It realizes that the November elections are crucial. It is bent on keeping Congress close to the people. It expects decisions on legislation of the utmost importance to the



KENNETH MCKELLAR
Tennessee

trade union movement when Congress convenes in January. It is determined that there shall be no surprises and that no reactionary or hypocritical representatives of voters shall be returned to Washington.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has sent out an inquiry to all Congressional candidates directing the need for economic and social legislation of the utmost importance. The following questions have been directly asked of the candidates:

1. Will you vote for the extension of the National Recovery Act and retain therein Section 7(a), providing for the right to organize and bargain collectively, the prohibition of child labor, and the elimination of unfair trade practices?

2. Will you support social justice legislation providing for old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, work security and health protection?

3. Will you vote for a measure providing that all codes under the National Recovery Act should contain a 30-hour week and a six-hour day?

4. Will you support legislation similar to the Wagner-Lewis bill introduced in the last session of Congress providing for unemployment insurance?

5. Will you support legislation similar to the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Bill with amendments drafted and supported by the American Federation of Labor?

6. Will you support legislation providing adequate appropriations necessary for a public works program as a partial remedy for unemployment and for relief of dependent unemployed workers and their families?

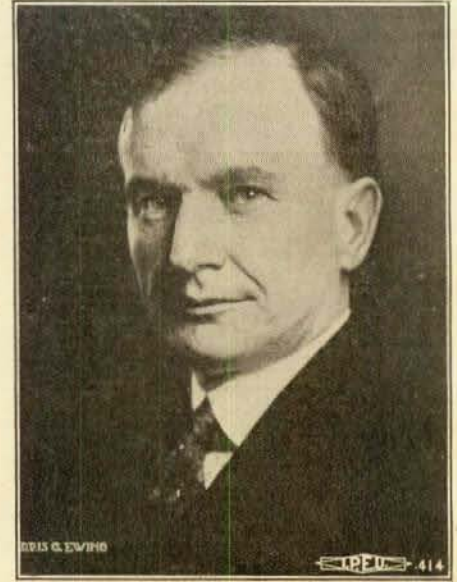
Explains Purport of Questions

In a letter sent to every candidate the president of the American Federation of Labor gave the following explanation of the purpose of the questions:

"The National Recovery Act has been of great benefit and its extension is necessary. It should retain, however, Section 7(a), providing for the right to organize and bargain collectively; the prohibition of child labor, and the elimination of unfair trade practices.

"We believe that all codes should contain a clause establishing the six-hour day and five-day week.

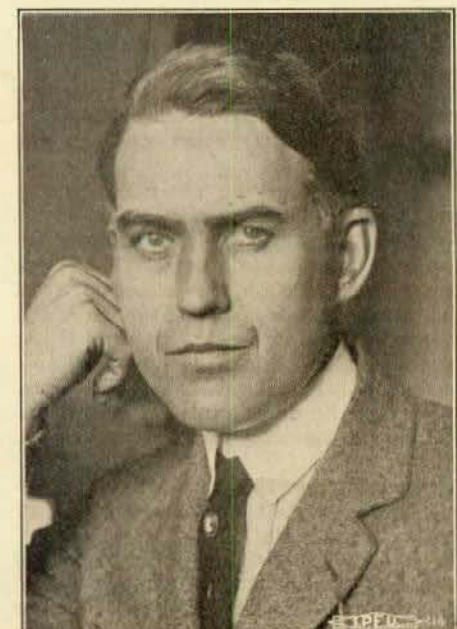
"Then there will be a social justice legislative program presented to Congress which will provide for old age pensions, unemployment insurance, work security and health insurance.



BURTON A. WHEELER
Montana

national and international unions, 48 state federations of labor, 900 city central bodies and 30,000 local unions the necessary information I am herewith submitting to you six questions which I hope you will answer and return to me as soon as possible.

(Continued on page 452)



HENRIK SHIPSTEAD
Minnesota

Munition Makers Are True Internationalists

By MARION A. COSMEY

WITH the engrossing suspense of a 10-cent thriller and the dismaying alarm of a great disaster, the Senatorial investigation into past activities of munition makers has caught up and held the attention of the nation. Day by day, in serial fashion, the public hearings have dribbled out shocking facts of international intrigues, bribery, swollen profits, wanton destruction, misplaced patriotism and propaganda. Royalty, presidents of nations, high government officials and leading citizens throughout the world have already been involved. And the surface has only been scratched.

Like small boys playing with lifeless tin soldiers, a handful of men have been shown to shape the destinies of nations. Efforts of powerful governments have been set at naught, and millions of people, through suffering or death, made to pay for the greed of these few. Yet many of their most unsocial engagements have been entirely legal.

"Love thy competitor" is the golden rule of the armament game. It is a singular contest indeed—the only industry in the world in which the winning of a juicy contract by one firm greatly enhances the sales prospects of all its rivals. For there are at least two sides to every fight, and the greater the fracas the merrier the times. Small wonder that armorers the world over are such good friends.

Much has been said in recent years about the activities of these peculiar citizens, yet only gradually has the public awakened to the situation. Probably the greatest eye-opener on this subject has been an enlightening magazine article in the March issue of "Fortune," entitled, "Arms and the Men." It has received wide circulation. In it we discover that the axioms of the munitions makers are (a) prolong war, and (b) disturb peace.

The article starts off with the alarming statement:

"According to the best accountancy figures, it cost about \$25,000 to kill a soldier during the World War. There is one class of big business men in Europe that never rose up to denounce the extravagance of its governments in this regard—to point out that when death is left unhampered as an enterprise for the individual initiative of gangsters the cost of a single killing seldom exceeds \$100. The reason for the silence is quite simple; the killing is their business. Armaments are their stock in trade; governments are their customers; the ultimate consumers of their products are, historically, almost as often their compatriots as their enemies. That does not matter. The important point is that every time a burst shell fragment finds its way into

With cold impartiality, they peddle death from enemy to friend. Profits enormous. The du Ponts who support American Liberty League, entangled in web. U. S. Senate exposes international war trust.

the brain, the heart, or the intestines of a man in the front line, a great part of the \$25,000, much of it profit, finds its way into the pocket of the armament maker."

Shocked as America has been at the disclosures of its recent investigations, we are, as "Fortune" says, "essentially small fry in this game." The enmeshments of our duPonts, our Morgans and our Schwabs, are as nothing compared to the interlockings of the armorers of Europe with their leading banking and industrial institutions. There company is piled upon company, with ramifications in practically every nation on the continent.

The whole structure is overseen by the Comité des Forges de France, the powerful organization of the French iron and steel industry. The Comité is not a trust, for it neither sells nor produces. "Its activities," says "Fortune," "are more subtle, more delicate than that. Essentially, its field is in the strategy and tactics of the iron and steel industries; accordingly politics and propaganda are its principal concerns."

Two-Faced Patriots

The control of the Comité is a family affair; the seat of its operations is Lorraine. When Lorraine belongs to Ger-

many, this family calls itself *von Wendel* and sends its representatives to the Reichstag at Berlin. When Lorraine owes allegiance to France, they become *de Wendels* and send their senators to Paris. Tremendously wealthy, they are welcome in either country. Since before the French Revolution, they have been alternately *de Wendels* and *von Wendels*. Today the political boundary has thrown the major portion of their estates to France, but has carefully left a sufficient few within Germany to prevent abashment at openly serving both sides in any future conflict.

It would be far from the first time a munitions maker has armed both sides for battle. In the struggle between Greece and Turkey, Sir Basil Zaharoff (whose real name is Basileios Zacharias) sold his native Greece the first practical submarine ever used, then, skipping over to Turkey, dangled this sale before the latter country's eyes until it purchased two submarines. The one-submarine, two-submarine philosophy demonstrates an old, Old World custom, which, as our Senatorial investigation has revealed, has rapidly spread to the New World as well. Repeated instances were found in South America. In Cuba our principal tear and war gas manufacturer deliberately supported successive revolutionary factions, sometimes offering its salesmen higher commissions for sales to one side than to the opposition. To sell explosives to both Japan and China today, a duPont official testified, would be "the neutral way to do business." Possible diplomatic embarrassment to their governments is of little import to arms agents.

"Supply Thy Enemy"

But the sale of war materials to outside belligerents is the least of the sins of munitions makers. "Supply thine enemy" is the principle ranking second to the Armorers' Golden Rule. During the World War, English and French industries maintained a steady flow of copper, nickel, oil, rubber and glycerine to Germany. In return Germany bestowed iron and steel upon France. She even fabricated magnetoes for tank-car engines for her. Some neutral country, of course, had to be used for transshipment. Holland, Sweden and Switzerland were favorite bases for these endeavors, but Norway, Denmark and Spain contributed their share, too.

Yet these astounding efforts at prolonging the war seem very shabby when we look into the incident of Briey. Germany wrested from France in 1914 the huge iron mines and smelters of the Briey Basin in Lorraine. Thereafter,



This Man Pays With His Life While the Munition Maker Collects a Huge Profit.

(Continued on page 457)

Workers Should Travel to Foreign Lands

By VERA DUDYCHOVA

George E. Simpson, assistant professor of sociology, Temple University, Philadelphia, writes: "Miss Dudychova, an exchange student from Czecho-Slovakia at Temple University, is a fine representative of her country." Miss Dudychova's proposal is practical and intelligent and deserves the consideration of American labor.

THERE is a great deal of talk today about world peace. Various societies, debating groups, conferences and other bodies are discussing it, and many people wish it would come soon. However, we know that miracles do not take place to bring us what we want. We must work for our desires. Many dynamic citizens who think about concrete deeds, and practice them either by word or deed, are doing their share by way of organizing conferences and exchanging students and professors between the various countries of the world.

Yet, these things do not touch the roots of human society. There was already a very definite step toward a sort of international law and government, represented by the League of Nations. It was founded by idealists and practical men who both knew that it was too far advanced for the society of today. Up until today, Japan and Germany have withdrawn, and the next few weeks will probably see the demolition of the league. Its prestige is at its lowest ebb. We can see that it did not have its roots grounded in the foundation of our society. We know this foundation to be an economic one.

Our technical and materialistic progress has far outstripped our so-called moral and spiritual strength. The latter is still what it was in the middle ages. However, we are forced to follow, no matter how faulty the path of our technical development. We know too much about each other to build a Chinese wall around ourselves. We are conscious of almost all physical laws; we boast of knowing ethical and aesthetical laws, and yet we are able to live only like beasts, and so do each other more harm than the jungle animals, for they do not prey on their own species.

The twilight of this beast life is coming. Are we going to sink deeper into degradation or will we manage to climb out of the pit we have dug for ourselves? We boast to be men who do what we will. Can we vote against war? Can we work for its ending? Can we build from a sound base and become real, rather than pretended gentlemen?

The idealist is not of much help. We must use fundamental remedies. Today there must be a collective attempt to stop war. The working class is the key to the entire situation. Without this group there can be no war. Without it society cannot function. It must be taken into

A program of exchange of workers on the same basis as students are now exchanged is proposed.

consideration in order to solve our difficulties.

From our early youth, we learn that, whereas animals have developed special organs which they use for attack and defense, man has, on the other hand, developed a brain with which he should solve his difficulties. When differences really exist between people, why may they not use their brains to solve these differences and not the monstrous creations of their brains, guns and poison gas and the like? Shall we allow the munitions makers to wax fat while we dig graves for our young? Shall we allow old, anxious fathers and mothers to die of heartbreak while vile politicians enjoy the bloody slaughter they have begun?

Worker Understanding Possible

One of these diplomatic slow steps to world peace is the gradual learning about and feeling in sympathy with the doings of inhabitants of foreign countries. Yet, we know that those people who travel from one country to another are not interested in the inner life of a country, nor does their influence reach any of the people of the country they are traveling in. We have exchanged students and professors who have had some influence, but the one person we should exchange should be the worker. He is the vital cog in the machine. Let the worker of one country see how much he has in common with the worker of another country and we shall have no wars. We shall have real internationalism.

We can imagine the speech of a worker who attempts to discuss a country of which he knows neither the history nor conditions. He knows nothing and yet can sometimes influence a great many in the wrong direction. And there are very few workers that know the conditions that exist in other lands. With a slight effort, we can imagine what would be the effect of one year's stay in one of the foreign countries on the knowledge of a worker.

First of all, the worker would find himself in familiar surroundings. He would be among workers and their meetings and their home life and so on. He would learn from conversation the conditions in the land both political and economic. He would come into contact with the people and would find that they have both positive and negative values, just like those of his own land.

The man who voluntarily became a

pioneer in this work might, if trouble occurred after his return in the land he had visited, explain intelligently to his fellow workers the cause of such trouble, and so pave the way for a better understanding between men of different lands. Perhaps he would be disgusted by the foolish government of the land where he worked, but the commercial kindness with which he would have to be treated would prevent him from becoming personally antagonistic. Having come from a selected group of workers in his own land, he would rather advise his fellow workers and, upon returning home, would try to avoid the same trouble there. He could influence his family and fellow workers and through them a great many other people. All, indeed, who would naturally be interested in a true picture of a foreign country from the mouth of a man of their own social class.

Employers Might Co-operate

Other men would be eager to visit and work in foreign lands. This would appeal greatly to the man who is bound by his machine. And this change would be interesting, worth-while, useful and effective, not only for the development of his mental abilities, decaying amid roaring, sweating enclosed walls, but also for the international relations, which, as I have said before, are so very important.

Moreover, it would cost him nothing. Here I am coming to the practical side of the enterprise. Someone will ask how the project is to be financed. What about commercial secrets? After all, could any employer be expected to permit this exchange? I would answer him by saying that, among so many expenses to be met by the state and federal treasuries, the small expense entailed here in the interest of world peace would be well spent.

Before workers could start to their allotted country, they would have to know what they were going to do. There are so many interesting connections in every field of industrial life that it would not be difficult to make a list of other factories, perhaps of the same firm, using the same system of work and fabricating the same products as the factories in the workers' homeland. Especially necessary would be a list of employers who would be willing to exchange their workers for others. There are some liberal employers, and for the start, we would choose them from the countries which are comparatively calm today—countries which are anxious to teach, not to disgust; to develop understanding and not to arouse undesired reaction. Then there would develop a desire for collaboration on the part of the workers, for their interests would be awakened more successfully than they could be by abstract lectures and empty slogans. Comparing a foreign country to their own, they would see how far the idea of internationalism can go.

(Continued on page 453)

Is There Chance for New Understandings?

IVY LEE, the publicity man for the Rockefeller interests has many black marks to his credit as far as labor is concerned. He has served his masters well and profited financially thereby. He is reputed to be the most skilled publicity man in the whole family of clever penmen who serve big business. From time to time Ivy Lee has published at his own expense brochures dealing with various problems, and these brochures gather interest in so far as they are reflections of the policies and sentiments of the Rockefeller clan and the interests of big business.

The latest brochure is entitled "The Problem of International Propaganda" with the sub-title "A New Technique Necessary in Developing Understanding Between Nations." This brochure is the harvest of an address made by Mr. Lee in London, July, this year. The brochure reveals the workings of a publicity man's mind and also uncovers the technique used by dictators and other leaders in controlling masses. Mr. Lee says:

"These studies of mass psychology have so far tended to perfect methods by which the emotions of the collective man can be touched and stirred. While these methods can be used effectively within a nation, there are still great limitations upon even their use between peoples. The myriad banners, the endless marching and playing of bands, the reiteration of slogans which have had so much to do with creating and upholding the present regimes in Italy, Germany and Russia—methods which are not indeed dissimilar from those in an American presidential campaign—are clearly ineffective as between peoples of different nations. Within a nation, it is possible for orators and writers, by the mere suggestion of a word, the mention of a place associated with a great event, or the reference to a revered national hero, to reach down into the hearts of the people and to arouse emotions due to subconscious reflexes. But beyond the frontiers of the nation itself such psychological power is lost."

Common Man, Beware

This is an important analysis. It should make common men wary of flags, slogans and other sentimental instruments of control. Mr. Lee appears sincere in wishing to establish closer interests between nations. He points out that the United States has spent \$40,000,000 upon building two ships to carry naval battle planes and adds "If \$40,000,000 could be expended upon effective measures to make America better understood, how immeasurably greater might be the benefit." "How strange," he continues, "that nations should be so prodigal in spending money to prepare for war, and so miserly in their payments for effective measures toward international understanding which might prevent war and foster international co-operation."

He goes on to develop what he calls new ways by which nations might effec-

As the world moves in deeper nationalistic grooves, nations drift farther apart. Wars result. Spokesman for big business makes suggestions.

tively speak to one another. At this point we quote freely from Mr. Lee's brochure.

"In the distribution of books, pamphlets or even illustrated publications

the chief problem is to get people to read them. But there is one method of using the printing press probably with more power to compel attention than any other, and that is the actual purchase of advertising space in the newspaper press. If this should be done by nations, foreign offices could not complain of the accuracy of the news about them in the press of other countries. They would tell their own story in their own way, write their own headlines, get it all printed just as they want it told, and sign their names to it.

"Gordon Selfridge, the great London (Continued on page 451)



Courtesy of Christian Science Monitor.

This monument shows a "doughboy" truly enough, but not a wild-eyed fighting man leaping over barbed wire entanglements with a bayonet in his hand, but a thoughtful young soldier seated with a young boy standing at his side. Presumably they are discussing the soldier's experiences in the last war, but the attitude of each conveys the thought of the "doughboy," "We fought for our country and did our duty, but—it must never be again."

When Farms Escape Kerosene Lamp Era

WHAT electrical modernization can do in the home to make life easy and comfortable, is possible in even more marked degree on the farm. The endless, back-breaking round that keeps the whole family toiling from before dawn till after sunset, that farm boys and girls run away to escape, can be cut to a minimum by the use of electric wiring and equipment. In many instances the use of this equipment is not only profitable from the labor-saving possible, but also results in a higher cash return to the farmer for his produce, which arrives on the market earlier, fresher, in better condition than it would were the old-fashioned methods employed.

Particularly is this true on the truck, fruit and dairy farms that cluster about our cities. The men who run these farms must operate them as a manufacturer runs his plant. High operating costs eat up the profits. Electrical equipment wisely used means cheapness and efficiency of operation. Merchandise commands a higher price when there is a scarcity of it on the market. Therefore, the farmer whose hens lay plenty of eggs in the winter time, whose vegetables are ready early in the spring, whose fruit arrives at the market early in the season, receives a higher price for his commodities. Finer quality foods, attractively prepared, also command a higher price. Here again the farmer makes a profit on his electrical equipment.

Unfortunately, too many farms are still in the kerosene lamp era. There are three reasons in particular that prevent many a farm owner from enjoying the benefits of electrical facilities.

1. The power lines do not reach his farm.
2. Electric current is still too high priced in many localities.
3. He has not the money available for investment in equipment and installation.

Kerosene vs. Electricity

While the private farm lighting plant represents a distinct advantage over having no electricity at all, it usually has not a very great capacity. It can provide "juice" to light the house and outbuildings, and to run one or two small motors. It has not the generating capacity for full electrical service. Of course, anyone who has lived on a farm which had its private plant knows what a lot of tinkering and fussing it occasionally demands. It's only when the power line runs up to the door that a satisfactory use of electricity is possible.

About 60 miles from Washington, D. C., in southern Maryland, there is a small town surrounded by a farming community. After dark you will see the yellow glow of kerosene lamps. Hardly anyone has electricity. They can't afford to use it. It costs 20 cents a kilowatt hour.

Naturally, we do not have to explain the difficulty for the average farmer to finance and pay for the equipment he

Progressive farmer installs electrical "hired men" as sample of what can be done. Depends on low power costs.

could use. It is possible that Federal Housing loans may facilitate electrical modernization for farms, but the farmer who is mortgage-ridden and broke will not be able to qualify. As usual, "him who has, gets," and the efficient, modern, intelligent farmer who is making a profit on his place, is the man who is in a position to buy electrical equipment, and is buying more of it every year.

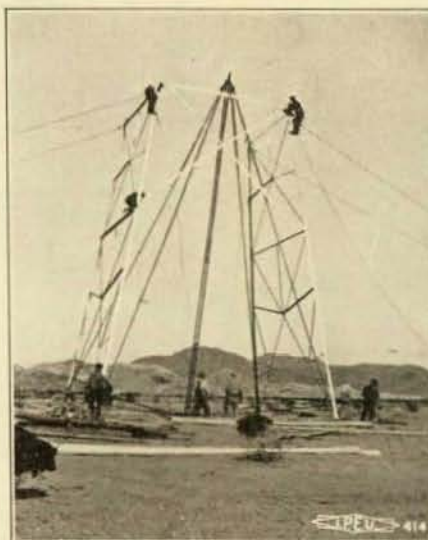
How valuable electricity may be to the farmer who has the brains and the means to use it, is exemplified by the fruit and truck farm of George Rohrer, near Dryville, Pa., as reported in the Associated Magazine. This farm was not supplied with service until 1929, when a line extension was completed to take the place of the private plant, which supplied current only for lighting. From this time on Mr. Rohrer has been hiring one electrical "hired man" after another to supply his needs. And Mrs. Rohrer, not to be neglected, has been supplied with the finest electrical equipment for the house, particularly the kitchen.

Here are some of the appliances that make farm life more enjoyable and more profitable for the Rohrers:

Some Modern Equipment

Ultra-Violet Rays for Hens: On dark days a time clock turns on ultra-violet rays in the poultry house each morning at 3:30 and turns them off four and a half hours later. In the winter time, especially this keeps the hens healthy and causes them to lay more eggs at a time when egg prices are seasonally highest.

Electric Shocks Make Plants Pop Up:



RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Electrically heated beds in the green house are used to start the growth of pepper, tomato and celery plants. By comparing with a test bed in the same green house which was not electrically heated, Mr. Rohrer found that plants in the electrified beds grew much faster and sturdier, and that a larger proportion of the seeds germinated. The cost of the power was only \$2.60 for the season. Cold frames adjoining the greenhouse, used for hardening plants before setting them out, are also wired for protection against cold snaps and early frosts that would kill the tender plants, and the cost of operation of this equipment is very low because it is only used in case of a drastic drop in temperature.

Electricity Pumps Tires: Because of the many trucks and cars used on the farm, Mr. Rohrer installed an air-compressor in his garage to pump up the tires, and in his machine shop he has an electrically-operated drill press and an electrically-driven grindstone and emery wheel for sharpening tools.

Tree Spraying Facilitated: With about 75 acres planted in fruit trees, a good deal of spraying is necessary. Mr. Rohrer found it convenient and economical to replace a gasoline engine used to pump water for spraying, with an electric motor. He declares it frequently took a man-hour a day to start and service the gasoline engine, while the electric motor is ready to go with a flip of the switch. The operating cost is about the same but he says the investment was lower and he believes the depreciation on the motor will be less.

Keeping Fruit at Its Best: In the big storehouse where the apples and peaches are prepared for market, there is an electrically refrigerated room where the fruit is cooled and kept from spoiling; and in the winter time when this is not used, a radiant-type heater keeps the refrigerating equipment from freezing. Because fruit commands a higher price when sorted according to size and polished to a high luster, there is an automatic machine for sorting apples and another that polishes them automatically. These machines handle easily a job very difficult and expensive to do with hand labor.

Burglars Discouraged: Thieves, from small, mischievous boys to full grown thugs and tramps, give the farm a wide berth that is known to have an electrically-operated burglar alarm. And instead of the old dinner bell, an electrically-operated siren is used to call the "hands" in from the fields to their meals.

The Farm Home De Luxe: Few city women are so well supplied with those electric aids that make house-keeping easy, as this farmer's wife. Think of the luxury of an electric stove compared to the old wood range. And provisions for a week or more can be stored in the electric refrigerator, to save time on marketing. An electric pump replaces the old

(Continued on page 460)

Lineman Reviews Novel of Power Industry

By SHAPPIE

One of the many first novels which publishers delight in heralding as "finds," as "landmarks," as "brilliant forays" is William Wister Haines' "Slim." This is not distinguished by any great artistic drive, social vision, stylistic beauty, or individual color, but by its faithful presentation of the customs and technique of an important industry—the power and communications industry. "Slim" is a farm boy turned lineman. He is typical. His saga is every lineman's saga. His lingo is every lineman's lingo. His career is a sample of the lineman's career. This novel talks shop. It tells how high lines are built, and the interesting fact about the thing is, it is interesting to laymen.

We asked F. Shapland, a lineman of long experience, and amateur writer of ability, to review "Slim." Here is his review:

IT seems somewhat presumptuous for me to criticise the work of a writer of such outstanding ability as the author of "Slim," but I will do the best I can and will answer the four questions you make in order to the best of my ability.

1. Is it a true picture of linemen's lives as you know them? Yes.

2. Does the young author know the jargon of the lineman's life? He certainly seems to.

3. Are the characters overdrawn or are they true to life? The characters are so true to life that they might apply to friends of mine in the craft at present or to others who have passed on.

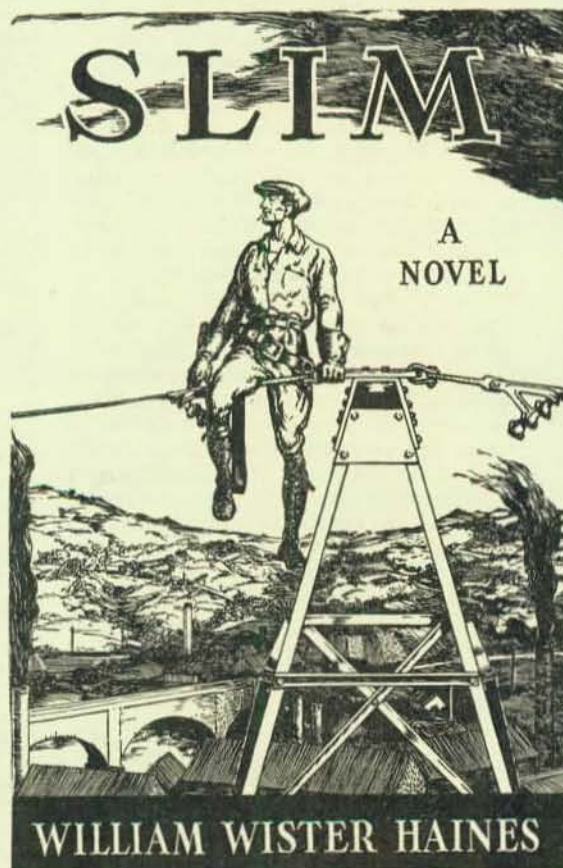
4. Does the author really know the lineman's job? The author seems to have an amazing all-round knowledge of the game even down to the finest details.

"Slim" Is Vital

Take the chief character, "Slim." I have just been renewing my friendship with an acquaintance, after a lapse of 19 years, and his life closely parallels that of "Slim," but goes further. Like "Slim," he had very little education and he quit the drudgery of hired men on a farm at meagre wages to start as a "grunt" with Mother Bell, and by sheer force of will became a general superintendent of the largest power company in Canada with headquarters in the second largest city and his district takes in the Niagara Falls equipment and extends to the borders of Quebec. His reputation is high in tower building. He has gotten away with some seemingly impossible jobs in moving towers and other work of an emergency nature. Together we have gone over the main parts of the book and my friend joins with me in an emphatic O. K. of the book as a whole. In fact, I

William Wister Haines' "Slim" given approval by men who know line work from A to Z, and from Vancouver to Miami. They decry anti-unionism.

would put it in the same class as "The Virginian," by Owen Wister, but here I feel impelled to register acute disappointment at the fact that the author seems to be oblivious, or nearly so, to



the fact that there is such a thing as unionism. I will quote you the only mention made of it in the book:

"Then began for Slim the life of a journeyman lineman. This term is no longer the formal designation it was in the days when unions exerted their omnipotent influence over the careers of young mechanics. Only in small and isolated areas is line work governed by unions now. Travel is the constant lot rather than a phase in the life of the construction lineman."

For fear I may be drawing a wrong inference from this extract and so wrong the author, I quote it so that you can draw your own conclusions. We have some great floaters in the I. B. E. W. and constant travel does not seem to prevent them from keeping a paid-up card.

You remember "Tie" (Haltewenger) whose tragic death I wrote up in the WORKER a few years ago. Well, "Tie" was one of the best all-round linemen and greatest floaters I ever knew. One of the things he was proudest of was the fact that no matter where he wandered he kept his card paid up (the official records should show how many years that was). He always attended union meetings and when on occasion the question of delinquents who let themselves get in arrears came up he would address the meetings in most picturesque and vigorous language as he denounced the guilty ones.

In closing, I am sorry that the author has not felt impelled to take full advantage of the splendid opportunity he had to broadcast the gospel of unionism, especially at a time like the present when we should use every effort to further that which the I. B. E. W. stands for.

NO CHILD'S PLAY

From "Slim," a Novel of Lineman's Life, Work and Play

Somehow they wore the cruel winter down. Sleet and blizzards changed by unappreciable degrees to the driving winds and lashing rains of March, and it was in this most wretched of months for linemen that Slim had his first taste of all-night work. They were crossing hot lines constantly, and so great was the demand for power in that industrial area that they could secure clearance only in the unfriendly hours between 11 and 5.

Slim learned to grope around the towers in utter blackness, his eyes useless except in the small space illuminated by the flashlight he often gripped in his mouth, turning his head from side to side to signal or to focus the pale rays upon the occupation of his hands.

He learned to peer through the impenetrable dark until his eyes ached and created dangerous hallucinations of the dimly glimmering signal lantern or the next tower. He learned to watch the creeping steel bull line until he saw, 100 times before it appeared, the end of the wire it was bringing across the span from the next tower, and to stop the mystically independent movement of this bull line and wire by swinging his signal lantern to the invisible winch man 200 feet below him on the ground. Then he would climb down the ladder dangling below the arm on which he had been standing, throw a rope up over the taut bull line, grope in the darkness until his hand found the rope again, and pull his ladder up under the wire until it made a platform on which he could stand while he made the final dead-end hook-up.

Is It Dangerous for Workers to Own Homes

By HENRY HALPERT, L. U. No. 3, New York, N. Y.

DAILY newspapers, weekly, and monthly periodicals are each filling columns to arouse the public to a realization that through a revival of the construction industry prosperity will be fetched back. They are backing the government. President Roosevelt is trying to breathe new life into the almost lifeless corpse of the construction industry. The patient, according to publicity, is already near recovery. In reality, he is convalescing very slowly. New pills must be prescribed and administered.

There were hopes that the Housing Division of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works followed by the Emergency Housing Corporation had sufficient vitality to bring vigor into the renewal of the construction industry. But it seems to be of no avail. Therefore, the Housing Act of 1934.

Here it might be advisable to discern as to just why it is that the government, civic bodies, public opinion and every citizen who has the welfare of the nation at heart is absorbed with trying for a solution. Let us look at some of the pertinent facts.

Housing as shelter is an absolute necessity. The greatest number of people who occupy rented homes pay between 20 and 25 cents out of every dollar of their income for rent. The rest of the people, who seemingly own their homes, pay as much or more for their shelter. Then it is estimated that at least 4,000,000 skilled workers are normally employed in the building construction industry. Also, for each man directly employed, there are at least three others indirectly employed. These latter men do the fabrication in the factory, quarry and mill. They also do the railroading, trucking, etc. In normal construction years the flow of capital is anywhere from \$3,000,000,000 to \$7,000,000,000 for the country. Does anyone wonder then why it is that the construction industry is being given so much attention?

Another item that needs examination is the fact that reliable estimates place our home shortage at about 2,000,000, and 12,000,000 homes need renovation. It is the home renovation plan, the latest wrinkle, which is being discussed and written about so much. There is hardly a day but what you can read something about the seeming advantages of borrowing money for any run down condition that exists in your home that needs repair.

I, for one, must here say that the outlook is not healthy. Although I would very much like to see private capital plus government funds flow into the home repair channels, I am certain from investigations I have made that it is impossible to even pry the lead.

Those who write and display every move made regarding renovation of homes, advantageously overlook so very

Worker brings daring analysis to bear on problem of renovation, and house ownership.

many pressing surface questions as to why this stagnant condition in the building industry is existent. All the writing and talking does not move one to action unless certain conditions can be removed that are more essential than the fact that there is money you can borrow for the asking, providing one can satisfy certain collateral conditions.

Vicious Circle Described

If one should ask the banker what impetus is necessary to get the banks to finance buildings, he will unhesitatingly and invariably tell you "that wages must be cut before banks will invest in buildings". If you ask the landlord who was, or who still is, what his difficulties are, he will tell you (1) he has had to reduce his rents anywhere from 30 to 50 per cent, (2) he cannot even collect the reduced rent promptly or at all because his tenants' wages have been reduced, or he is altogether unemployed, (3) his taxes have been increasing yearly, (4) his interest and amortization charges have remained the same, (5) his tenant changes have increased tremendously, and lastly, if you ask the tenant, he will tell you that the apartment is well worth the money, but he cannot afford it, because his wages or income is reduced, therefore, he has to move into cheaper quarters.

And so we see a heap with the landlord or home owner at the bottom, the tenant on top, and on top of him, the banker. It is the banker who holds the relentless whip. It is he who can dictate. His dictation is finite. "Get it up," is his command. If for some reason you cannot comply with his wishes, he becomes the owner as well as banker. There are many who have not had the experience who will tell you that the banker does not want your home. I tell you that the only time he does not want it, is when he knows that the homeowner's lot is both burdensome and unprofitable. He, therefore is a little more hesitant, a little more courteous. He is like the tamed trained animal which paws with its nails hidden. Just let the banker make sure that the time is ripe so he can claw you with a profit and he will not hesitate. He is heartless and brutal.

This is why those who are entrusted with the initiation, administration and fulfillment of the Housing Act of 1934 should realize that until the homeowner or landlord is released from the constant pressure placed on him, he will not budge for loans because the weight on top is too great. There is no market for real estate and there certainly is no income comparable with outgo. Why then should a man want to further increase his burden, even if he can borrow some money which he must repay within a definitely specified period of time plus interest? So much for renovation. There still remains the question of new construction.

Do you want to build? Do you want to be a home owner? Have you been dreaming about that little den that you

(Continued on page 458)



With Government Aid, Cities Are Trying to Meet the Housing Problem For Workers

Here Is Greenlaw's Article in Full

Dramatis Personae

- W. H. Greenlaw, president International Association of Municipal Electricians.
 L. F. Adams, chairman of Codes and Standards Committee, National Electrical Manufacturers Association.
 P. W. Agnew, secretary, American Standards Association.
 A. R. Small, chairman Sectional Committee on National Electrical Code.
 Alexander Maxwell, Edison Electric Institute.

President W. H. Greenlaw

*Address at International Association of
Municipal Electricians Convention
Wardman Park Hotel*

August 29, 30, 31, September 1, 1934

OUR association enables us to work together and act together effectively on many matters of information gathering, policy decisions, and recommendations for action by our members, which would be impossible for members singly to accomplish. As the old saying goes—"United we stand; divided we fall." We shall stay united. Efforts to divide us will fail.

During the past year the whole country, and our membership, too, have been going through a series of crises. The banner of rugged individualism has been flaunted at us; we have been warned how evil it is that the representatives of the whole public should govern or regulate industry, whose present governors are claimed to be more intelligent and more moral than the government of the whole people.

Not content with this, certain organs of industry have been undertaking to so arrange things that industry should control all the tools of government and make itself actually the source of government and authority. Some of these efforts have been directed at reducing or abolishing the authority of our municipal and state electrical authorities, and substituting an oligarchy of big business with a machinery for control which would actually set up, interpret and administer our standards for electrical wiring. We should have nothing to say.

About a year ago, some of our members, observing that American Standards Association was undertaking to take over the responsibilities of National Bureau of Standards for safety work and safety codes, felt this action and attendant publicity to hold some harmful possibilities and to warrant some inquiries. So our association passed some resolutions in the fall of 1933, requesting the Bureau of Standards not to abandon its safety work upon which municipalities relied, and asking American Standards Association, if it could be relied on to co-operate with municipalities by keeping our association in touch at all times with its electrical

Though delivered late in August this challenging declaration of policy is still going the rounds of the electrical industry. Asks for larger places for public groups.

safety standardization work and by acting in accord with our considered wishes and not without such accordance.

The National Bureau of Standards has announced its continuance of its long



W. H. GREENLAW
President, International Association of
Municipal Electricians.

relied on service. The American Standards Association has thus far failed to be completely frank and co-operative.

It thus becomes necessary to push our inquiries more specifically as to the nature and status of this American Standards Association and of its operations, and we have done so. A very serious effort to seize authority from state and municipalities has been revealed. We have taken steps to prevent this seizure of authority. Thus far our steps have been successful. Only a few of these steps can be outlined in a brief presidential address, but the subject is so important that I shall present it rather than make the more usual presidential compliments to all our officers, committees and members, etc.

Commercialism vs. Engineering Values

It develops, on inquiry, that American Standards Association has set up electrical standards committee to control all

electrical standardization work and has assigned to this committee the control of the National Electrical Code, the National Electrical Safety Code, the standards of Underwriters' Laboratories, etc. American Standards Association did not consult our association, nor any other association of municipal or state representatives in proposing or carrying through this arrangement for controlling all our codes—which we insist are the public's codes, not the codes of American Standards Association. It was commercial organizations who proposed and carried through this set up of the electrical standards committee, and these commercial bodies asked for, and obtained, the majority of members, a still greater majority on the executive committee, and the majority membership of the scopes or steering committee, which handles all communications on standardization matters, recommends action and whose recommendations usually govern the action of the whole committee. This scopes committee consists of Alexander Maxwell, staff representative of the Edison Electric Institute; L. F. Adams, chairman of codes and standards committee of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association and staff representative of the General Electric Company, and H. S. Osborne of the standards committee of American Institute of Electrical Engineers and staff representative of American Telephone and Telegraph Company. You can understand the source of the thinking and actions of this committee which directs American Standards Association actions to control the machinery, method and contents of the people's electrical codes.

There is no municipal representative on any of these controlling committees, nor in American Standards Association, itself. On repeated questioning, let me repeat, covering a period of correspondence and conferences from September, 1933, to the present time, we have had no plain answer to our questions "Will you consider I. A. M. E. a major interest? Will you initiate policies as respects electrical safety codes, if I. A. M. E. requests? Will you refrain from initiating and carrying on policies as respects these codes if I. A. M. E. requests? Will you keep I. A. M. E. constantly advised of all policy proposals affecting these codes, coming formally or informally to your attention?"

While this course of negotiation has been in progress, extending, you may be surprised to hear, over the past few months, we might naturally expect any changes in policy on these codes to be held in abeyance by American Standards Association, its committees and the members of these committees. Was this the case? No, this is the saddest part of the report, a very sad commentary on the methods taken by some representatives of big business, to gain control of associations, committees and activities

(Continued on page 454)

68 Members Put on Pension Rolls

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Minutes of Meeting of the International Executive Council.

THE regular meeting of the International Executive Council opened at International Headquarters, Room 609, 1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., at 9 a. m., September 5, 1934; Chas. M. Paulsen presiding.

Members present:

C. M. Paulsen	G. W. Whitford
Chas. F. Oliver	G. C. Gadbois
J. L. McBride	Edw. Nothnagle
Jas. F. Casey	M. P. Gordan
F. L. Kelley	

The chair appointed F. L. Kelley and Chas. F. Oliver as auditing committee,

When Local Union No. 326, a utility union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Local No. 19139, Gas Plant and Office Workers, gave a testimonial dinner to Charles B. Keaveney, International Vice President, and Robert J. Watt, Secretary-Treasurer, Massachusetts Federation of Labor, 900 union members and guests sat down at Lawrence, Mass., September 21, 1934. Among the guests were public utility employers, state and municipal officials, and leaders of labor. The handsome souvenir booklet given each guest was marked "in grateful appreciation of loyal service."

to go over the audit made by the certified public accountant.

The following applications for pension were considered by the council, the standing record of the applicants examined and their age certified. After a thorough examination, the applications were acted upon favorably, and referred to the International Secretary to place the applicants on the pension roll and to notify them, as well as their respective local unions, of the action of the council on their applications:

I. O.	W. H. C. Bartlett
I. O.	Chas. P. Bemis, Jr.
I. O.	W. C. T. Berghahn
I. O.	Dave H. Bowen
I. O.	J. T. Bramlette
I. O.	Wm. Byrd
I. O.	Thos. Chambers
I. O.	A. B. Chapman
I. O.	Denis Condon
I. O.	Richard Flowers
I. O.	Lawrence Grant
I. O.	James Kent
I. O.	Michael Maharr
I. O.	Thomas N. McCann
I. O.	J. B. Robertson
I. O.	John T. Stewart

International Executive Council holds important meeting. Votes to tighten up on jurisdiction. Warns of terrible winter in prospect.

I. O.	Chas. N. Van Cleef
I. O.	Harry F. Willis
I. O.	George Pope Wood
L. U.	
1	Edward H. Boeck
1	P. L. Sullivan
3	Joseph A. Fitzpatrick
3	Charles Knight
3	Edward A. Lefebvre
3	Chas. H. Merrill
3	Frank J. Muller, Sr.
3	Ernest W. Schweikert
3	William N. Shaw
3	Matthew Smith
5	Chas. C. Freedman
5	Lucius Q. C. Magee
6	John H. Kennard
6	Lawrence O'Rourke
6	H. A. Thomsen
38	A. S. Bovard
38	Thomas E. Mills
38	Patrick Henry Ryan
65	P. C. McShane
68	Chas. E. Pillers
79	Cornelius O'Connor
98	William S. Godshall
103	Louis C. Brown
103	Herbert R. Dobson
103	Axel L. Olson
124	David C. Sprecker
125	Thos. Arthur Short
134	Archie Bernard
134	Joseph M. Drouin
134	William Rabb
134	Joseph Risch
134	Charles Sockman
134	John J. Vana
134	Albert G. Zamel
150	Thos. J. Mitchell
151	Frank Nelson
151	Chas. B. Wickham
185	Geo. A. Batchelder
185	P. George Duchesnay
212	Robert C. Lively
247	James R. Egan
309	William E. Compton
323	George H. Blake
325	Harry L. Leet
481	Harry H. Francis
501	George J. Carver
661	Clarence Eugene Munn
694	E. C. Cleverly
713	Christian E. Skyum

The following applications for pension were before the council, but upon examination it was found that the applicants had not reached the required age limit, or that there were discrepancies as to date of their birth, and a lack of positive proof that would establish them as being of proper age to be admitted to pension. The International Secretary was instructed to notify the applicants

and their local unions of the facts in their respective cases, to endeavor to clear up the situation by the next Executive Council meeting:

L. U.	
17	John Richards
98	Wm. Nichols
134	D. L. Barlow
134	Thomas H. Dunn
134	M. J. Malone
134	Peter Swanson
595	Robert P. Gale

Appeal of Local Union No. 52, Newark, N. J., against the decision of the International President in the case of Leo Murren, was presented. After investigation of the facts in the case it was moved and seconded, that the de-

Word has been received from Fremont, Nebr., that \$500 in wages due workers under labor provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act have been collected in Fremont. Roy M. Brewer, Grand Island, state labor compliance officer, ruled on the petition of Ray Cleary, International Representative, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, that this back pay must be paid. This sum was the total due employees as a result of weekly payments made below the code minimum. Recently the federal court ruled that the NRA was constitutional and was enforceable in the federal courts of Nebraska.

cision of the International President be sustained. Motion carried.

Appeal of the executive board of Local Union No. 52 against the decision of the International President was presented. Upon review of all the facts in the case, it was moved and seconded, that the decision of the International President be sustained. Motion carried.

Appeal of Local Union No. 52 for a remission of per capita for six months, for all locals affected in the event of a dissolution of their merger, was presented. Moved and seconded, that the request be denied. Motion carried.

Appeal of Local Union No. 52 against the decision of the International President on postoffice job in Newark, N. J., was presented. Moved and seconded, that the decision of the International President be sustained. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported that they had examined the audit made by W. B. Whitlock, and found the report correct. Moved and seconded, that the report of the committee and the audit be received and filed. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported that

(Continued on page 452)

Behind-the-Scenes of Manufacturers Politics

GEORGE G. PEDLEY, Secretary, Century Sound Club, L. U. No. 134, Chicago

IN an article that appeared in the November, 1933, issue of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, I described the public address system in use at the Century of Progress, which was installed and maintained by members of Local No. 134, also in that article I expressed the opinion that,

"Every thinking member of the I. B. E. W. should realize that the use of electronics and sound amplification is rapidly coming into more general use in almost every phase of industry, and that a knowledge of electronics and the principles pertaining thereto will become very essential to every member of our International Brotherhood as time goes on."

Those of you who have carried a union card for 20 years or over, have seen many changes in the electrical industry. Construction work for power, light, and most every other branch pertaining to it, has become standardized to the nth degree. Time saving materials and tools have cut the labor on all construction work to a point where the man-hours are far less than ever before.

Twenty years ago you were working at a trade that from any standpoint was only 10 years old, and you had ahead of you (not counting new building) literally thousands of homes, residences, apartment buildings and factories that had never had a foot of conduit, or an inch of wire in them. Today these are all wired and stand as a monument to us, for they have stayed put, and require no maintenance.

It is very probable that there will not be sufficient new building or revision work in the near future to put all of our members to work. We will have to wait until the bankers see fit to again provide loans to finance the erection of small homes or until industrial expansion warrants the erection of more factories, and until that happens you cannot expect very much from the power and light construction end of our industry.

That many of the manufacturers of wiring materials are attempting to adjust themselves to the present restricted market is evidenced by the increased sales of coil winding, punch press and stamping machinery, which is being installed, in equipping or adapting some or all of their factory space to the manufacturing of radio parts or other similar devices, having a greater present day demand than their former product.

Before making this move which has involved the outlay of considerable capital, the problem was no doubt very carefully weighed by these men whose ability to remain in business depends largely upon their judgment and foresight in being able to predict a certain volume of business during the next two or three years.

At this time to develop a market and increase the demand for the apparatus

Member performs service to union in reporting trends in sales field which vitally affect organization and jobs.

being turned out by them, it becomes necessary for the manufacturer to adopt some method of familiarizing the public with his product which he does by getting together groups of men which he forms into a semi-technical class as quickly as possible.

This educational trend sponsored by the manufacturer is going ahead as is evidenced by the free schools that are being organized by some of the manufacturers, who, looking ahead, see the time when the demand and use of electronic tubes and apparatus will be many times greater than what it is today.

These schools which have been established in the east are free, and seem to be attracting a considerable attendance. Recently a bulletin published monthly by one of the manufacturers and devoted exclusively to school activities said this:

"The opening night of the free ----- School found over 350 enthusiastic scholars awaiting the opening gong.

"Arrangements have been made to have two of the leading authorities, address these meetings twice each month on the subject of public address and service."

In a recent issue of this bulletin the following brief article appeared:

"There is at the present time too much quibbling between the various service organizations. In the interest of the

entire service industry sectional differences and group affiliations should be forgotten and a concerted effort made to organize on a national scale."

As I interpret the above, manufacturers may expand their educational plan into a much more comprehensive program, one that may result in the partial educating of large unorganized groups whose influence may result or have a tendency to lower standards of both wages and living, in the particular branch of the electrical industry engaged in, and set aside the principles for which organized labor has fought.

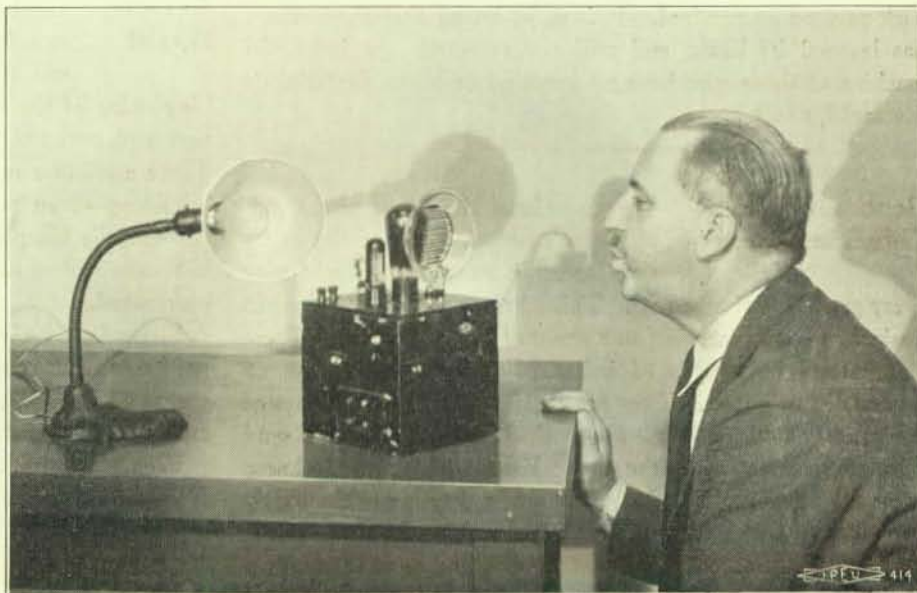
Changing Lines Second Action

We are standing on the threshold of a new era that holds promise to the man who is smart enough to realize that this is a changing world, and will adapt himself to changed conditions. This man will make an effort to learn new things and will concentrate more particularly on the new developments taking place in the electrical field, chief of which as I stated in a previous paragraph, is the application of electronic tubes to all phases of industry.

That a start has been made along the lines outlined in the preceding paragraph, is evidenced by the action taken when Local No. 1, I. B. E. W., of St. Louis, decided to organize the radio and allied branches in its city. Since that time the intensive effort that has been made by this local and its educational committee has brought surprising results.

In Chicago some progress along these lines has been made during the past five months as evidenced by the fact that many of our members, during last win-

(Continued on page 456)



HERE'S A NEW WAY TO BLOW OUT LIGHTS—AND BLOW THEM ON AGAIN
Breath blown on a specially prepared glass dish where the moisture condenses lights a cold cathode grid glow tube, which, in turn, operates a relay that turns out the light. Dry the moisture by bringing a lighted match near the dish and the light burns again.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXIII Washington, D. C., October, 1934 No. 10

Untenable Position Of Big Business

Big business has put itself in an untenable position. It has commissioned its federated agencies bitterly to oppose the activities of government in regulation of business. At the same time individual industries have leaned heavily upon the federal government for just such aid. It is a truism among those-who-know that big business itself, in its need for aid, hastened the arrival of controlled economy. Now the National Manufacturers Association and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce continue to chant the ancient litanies of rugged individualism. Sick industries petition various government departments for succor. We have only to point to the ship industry, to the oil industry, to the construction industry, to the mining industry, to the railroads, as illustrations of this important point. The truth is big business wants to have the cake and eat it too.

Big business wants to operate the industrial machine and then throw it completely into the hands of the government for repair at enormous cost to the taxpayers, and then have the machine back again to repeat the whole process of taking enormous profits, of paying low wages and wrecking the machine again. For this reason the paid business agents of big business cry out against control. They want the machine back as soon as repaired. It is to be hoped that the country has learned its lesson and will not recommit the industrial machine to those who have no intelligence about operating it for social needs.

Gentlemen, Is This Conspiracy?

The Associated Press, one of the conservative news agencies of the country, carries a story that should give every good American pause. This story reveals that American business men are carrying on a series of secret meetings. These clandestine conventions of industrialists are operated by an invited list of guests. They are carried on in various parts of the country with duplicate lists. Each meeting seems to send a few representatives to the next. Each group comes to know what the other group is doing and while they are not officially tied together into a nationalistic, industrial revolt, that is what it amounts to in effect. This series of clandestine meetings is a prelude for open co-operation between all agencies of big business against the U. S. Government and its policies. It has been called by one enterprising reporter "the white shirt move-

ment." Make no mistake about it—this is Fascism in the raw. It is the beginning of the real Fascist party in America of which such bodies as the American Liberty League are but the window-dressings. These same business men are the ones who are continually crying for patriotism, for law and order, and are declaring continually against subversive movements, but as soon as they think some of their interests are threatened they rush into the game of conspiracy with all the accoutrements of clandestine revolt and secret, whispered gatherings.

Consistency, Thou Art a Jewel

The elephantine inconsistencies of some leaders of big business amuse. Now comes Robert L. Lund, president of the National Association of Manufacturers. He declares: "If an organized minority, through what amounts to open revolt, can compel revision of laws, while demanding support from governmental relief funds, then orderly government hangs in the balance." This sounds a bit ironical in view of the foregoing disclosure about the clandestine meetings of the same group Mr. Lund represents. His pitiful cries about organized minority also fail to excite much sympathy from those who really know. The National Manufacturers Association is indeed a minority. It numbers perhaps 20,000 members but it has ruled certain agencies of the U. S. Government for many years. Among these, tariff procedure, questions having to do with child labor, minimum wages and other social legislation. Mr. Lund never cried out when his organized minority compelled revision of laws with threats of open revolt. He is of course concerned with the textile strike. When wage earners wish to have their union recognized, wish to make a decent living and get some of the good things of life, Mr. Lund considers that dangerous. It is not dangerous when big business men control government in the name of profits.

So Long, Hugh!

Hugh Johnson must be considered as a man and as a force. As a man he is always colorful. No one can be indifferent to his biting, racy language, his pawing of the atmosphere, his bugle-like call for co-operation and personal loyalty, his ability to hold the limelight. These attributes make up a personality that Americans enjoy beholding—even as they enjoy Jimmy Durante, Eddie Cantor and Charlie Chaplin—but because Hugh Johnson has certain histrionic and stylistic gifts, his anti-social force should not be overlooked.

First of all, he is an individualist of the first rank. He does not know what co-operation is. He is by training and temperament dictatorial, and he works night and day consciously or unconsciously for the big business class of which he is a member.

We note with interest that one of our members in Savannah, Ga., penned this statement in a letter of this issue, addressed to this JOURNAL:

"It is my hope that by the time this is in print General Johnson will no longer be connected with NRA. His misadministration of the law has made it very difficult for labor to obtain benefits intended for us to receive."

This comment by a private in labor's army pretty nearly tells the whole story about Hugh Johnson. From the very beginning of NRA he shaped his course and made decisions, selected his aides and surrounded himself with men who made administration of Section 7-A impossible. To Hugh Johnson and to Hugh Johnson alone should go the credit for the half-success of NRA. It could have been a full success if it had been directed by a man with social vision.

Death of Civilization

Spengler, a German historian, shocked the Western World a few years ago with his prediction that Western civilization was in eclipse. His pessimism was a summary and a prophecy—chiefly for Germany alone.

The rise of Nazism has pretty completely destroyed every vestige of real civilization in Germany. If this seems a sweeping statement, we direct the attention of our readers to testimony gathered by this JOURNAL from two German-Americans recently returned from Hitler-Land. The representative of this magazine asked these German-Americans "What do you really think of Hitler?" They refused to say a word. Our representative then went to a friend of the two travelers. This friend said: "These returned German-Americans found Germany so honeycombed with spies that they are afraid even to talk when they get back to America. They found that they could not even trust relatives or friends and that a perfectly heinous system of espionage outstripping anything ever known in past or present history has been fastened upon the German people."

Now the chief attribute of civilization is confidence. Men must trust each other. Hitler has destroyed this confidence and placed in its stead suspicion and espionage. It is a dreadful spectacle to contemplate.

New NRA Board

This JOURNAL has always contended that the National Industrial Recovery Act was in many respects a labor law. The first cycle of the administration of that law has been passed in the resignation of General Johnson. It is significant that the new board appointed by President Roosevelt to administer the act is composed of a majority of men who know labor economics. Donald Richberg, the chairman, was lawyer for the railway labor unions. Dr. Walton Hamilton once collaborated on a book called "The Theory of Wages," published by the Workers Education Bureau and used widely among labor unions. Leon Marshall was once a member of the research department of the American Federation of Labor, and Sidney Hillman is president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Mr. Richberg has taken pains to indicate to the general public that he is a constitutional lawyer who never flirts with subversive movements. Dr. Hillman is a member of the faculty of Yale University. Dr. Marshall was a former member of Johns Hopkins University and once was dean of the School of Business of the University of Chicago. Mr. Hillman is a banker and business man. So business men of the nation may

pretend for political reasons that the new NRA board is colored by labor sympathizers, but they can not contend that the board is composed of men who do not know business or business practices. Clay Williams, a tobacco magnate, and A. D. Whiteside, an understudy of General Johnson, compose the remainder of the board.

Baby Soldiers

Where childhood leaves off and adolescence begins is not always clear but generally speaking boys are not thought of as young men until they are 14 years old. Children are always thought of as the special wards of the modern state. Mussolini, the Fascist dictator of Italy, has given this assumption a new turn. If children are to be the wards of modern Italy, they must learn to bear arms. Il Duce has just issued an order commanding that all males of the age of eight years shall bear arms. American mothers who think their boys are babies when they toddle off to school at six years will have keen sympathy for Italian mothers who turn their babies over to the Italian state at eight years to become members of the Fascist military organizations which will train them in the use of arms until they are 14 years of age. One of the expressed objects of this new order of Mussolini's is to prepare the minds of the boys for war.

When Charles Dickens wrote his great novel, "Oliver Twist", he portrayed Fagin as a crafty old man who took mere babies and taught them the art of picking pockets. Fagin is usually held up as the type of arch villain who corrupts youth. Mussolini is training his children for mass murder and he hides the sinister motive behind his system of education by calling it loyalty to the state.

Why a Controlled Economy

The President of the United States is most fortunate in his choice of quotations which illuminate situations. In his recent speech he quoted Elihu Root, high priest of the conservative cult. Mr. Root said:

"Instead of the give and take of free individual contract, the tremendous power of organization has combined great aggregations of capital in enormous industrial establishments working through vast agencies of commerce and employing great masses of men in movements of production and transportation and trade, so great in the mass that each individual concerned in them is quite helpless by himself. The relations between the employer and the employed, between the owners of aggregated capital and the units of organized labor, between the small producer, the small trade, the consumer, and the great transporting and manufacturing and distributing agencies, all present new questions for the solution of which the old reliance upon the free action of individual wills appear quite inadequate. And in many directions, the intervention of that organized control which we call government seems necessary to produce the same result of justice and right conduct which obtained through the attrition of individuals before the new conditions arose."

This was meant to silence conservative opposition to Mr. Roosevelt's policies. It should. But the difference between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Root is that Mr. Root was content to describe what was taking place while Mr. Roosevelt is intent on doing something about it.



WOMAN'S WORK



HOUSEWIVES URGED TO RESIST RISING FOOD PRICES

By A WORKER'S WIFE

IT'S a tough situation, and every other worker's wife knows it as well as I do. Food prices are going up. They have been rising steadily and indications are they will continue to rise. At the time this is written, wholesale food prices are up 44.6 per cent from the low point of 1933.

Surely, food was cheap in the spring of 1933, some articles were cheaper than they had been for a decade. Eggs, for example, 15 or 20 cents a dozen. Almost anything you could think of that you would like to eat was cheap and plentiful. Too cheap, in its return to the farmer, for he was receiving less than the cost of production. Food went to waste on farms, fruit rotted on the ground, fields of vegetables were ploughed under because it did not pay to harvest them.

So, because the farmer had to receive his share of the national income, the Department of Agriculture began its planned campaign of crop reduction. This undoubtedly would have helped to restore the proper balance between farmer and consumer—except for the far-reaching and disastrous drought that wiped out a great part of the food production in nearly a third of the counties of the United States. The Department of Agriculture had to step in again in a hurry—to feed and ship drought-starved cattle, then to slaughter them and can the meat for winter relief supplies; to buy and save other food that could be salvaged; while the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was called in to supply relief of various sorts to a million farm families. But the potential food supplies that parched and dried on the sun-baked ground cannot be replaced.

And because it takes an over-supply of food to bring the low prices we once enjoyed, the less-than-normal supply of the coming fall and winter is going to make every housewife feel the effect of the drought in her pocketbook every time she goes to market.

So, at this time, the Department of Agriculture has to offer what assistance it may, to the consumer. Over his signature, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, declares that consumers need not "feel any apprehension about food supplies" and that retail prices should not reach "exorbitant levels," whatever that may be. He says, "Despite the severity of the drought, food supplies of the country as a whole are ample. There is no shortage at all for two-thirds of the products, and the prospective shortage does not exceed 5 to 10 per cent for the most of the remaining

items. Even these shortages will not be felt if there is an efficient, equitable distribution of supplies the country over."

Meatless Days in Prospect

The greatest shortage is expected to be in meats, especially pork, which may be only 70 per cent of normal, compared with the 10 year average, for the winter season 1934-35. Other meats may be only 5 to 10 per cent under normal but the shortage of pork will cause the price to rise in sympathy. Americans have always been great consumers of meat, but unless workers' incomes take a substantial rise, and there's small possibility they will, we are going to have plenty of meatless days this winter.

But I do not think the worker's wife needs to be urged to resist price-gouging. Talk about rubber dollars—we'd like to have rubber pennies because each one has to stretch so far. And we're sick of stretching them. If middlemen and retailers are allowed to take advantage of the situation to chisel us out of the food we need and must have for our families, I believe there will be a howl from the housewives that will rock the nation.

And that is precisely what the Department of Agriculture is now inviting us to do. They are calling for 100,000,000 price skeptics who will watch the spread between what the farmer gets for his produce and what the consumer pays for it, and to yell their heads off every time the spread widens. We are also advised to buy the foods that are plentiful and relatively cheap, use substitutes, avoid waste. When housewives believe they are justified in thinking price rises are exorbitant, they are invited to write their complaints to the Consumers' Counsel in Washington. I surely hope they will and I believe he is going to get a big bunch of mail this winter. Every Friday the Counsel will broadcast advice to consumers at 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, over the N. B. C. network.

The situation regarding food shortages and normal supplies is summarized in the Consumers' Guide and I would suggest that you write to the Department of Agriculture for a copy. It will help you to know which classes of food should not rise in price because of the drought.

Cereals, for example, are reported as normal or above. This means that an increase in the price of bread is unwarranted and should be fought if it is attempted by bakers. Citrus fruits production is reported above normal, which ought to mean plenty of cheap oranges, lemons and grapefruit for us next win-

ter. Most vegetables have been produced in normal quantities, although potatoes are expected to be only 90 per cent of normal, and dried beans, peas and peanuts 95 per cent of normal. Although only about 90 per cent of the usual supply of lard will be available, the supply of vegetable shortening will be normal or above; sugar also is reported normal or above.

The shortages center in meats and dairy products. The Consumers' Guide says frankly that you are going to have to "pay through the nose" for fancy cuts and top grades. Most of us have not been getting them, anyway. We have been using cheap cuts and serving them with lots of vegetables.

From now until the end of the year, the Department of Agriculture believes, there should not be any substantial increase in the general level of food prices, though on some foods there will be more than the usual seasonal increase. Quoting from the Consumers' Guide:

"Three and a half months ago drought conditions first showed themselves in rising retail prices. During that interval, the cost of the total 42 foods reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed an increase of a little more than 4 per cent.

"Not all foods change in price by the same amount. Meats went up most—7.5 per cent. Cereals and dairy products rose 4 per cent. Other foods advanced 2 per cent. These are the changes between April 24 and August 14 of this year.

"Compared with the average of a year ago, food prices on August 14 were 4.7 per cent higher. They were 23½ per cent from the lowest price reached since the war, which was in April, 1933.

"During the rest of 1934 food prices are not likely to go up much more. Some seasonal increases in prices of such foods as eggs and butter will occur, as usual, and in some cases the increases will probably be somewhat more than usual. However, the drought has already raised food prices moderately and from now until the end of the year there is not likely to be any substantial raising of the general level."

Here are the foods that are reported to be available in normal or nearly normal quantities and which we must use to advantage in our diet if we are to nourish our families and yet keep the grocery bill from climbing out of sight:

Wheat, corn, rye, oats, milled rice; milk and cream; condensed and evapo-

rated milk; most vegetables; citrus fruits; fish; lamb, mutton and beef normal now but will be below normal later; sugar; vegetable shortening.

It means a revival of the art of pastry-making at home—pies, cakes, puddings, hot breads will take a more important part in our lunch and dinner menus; hot cereals will supersede bacon and eggs for breakfast. It means more vegetables and less meat. It means we will try to get our necessary proteins in milk, condensed milk, cheese, fish, leguminous vegetables such as peas and beans. It means a continuation of the same old job that every housewife tries to do to the best of her ability—serving the best possible meals with the money that is available to her to spend.

And, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr. Frederic C. Howe, Consumers Counsel, since you advise us to howl every time we believe we are being gyped, gouged or chiseled on food prices, we thank you for the invitation, for we have lots of howls pent up already and we will be glad to let them out for anyone who will listen.

ST. LOUIS INTERESTED

We hear that there is a prospect of organization of a women's auxiliary to Local Union No. 2, St. Louis, the second oldest local in the Brotherhood and one of its most influential outside locals. This is right in line with the organization spirit that is sweeping the country.

Local No. 2 entertained September 16 at a grand and glorious picnic, the first they had held in 16 years, and when the wives got together and got acquainted, the report is, they began talking auxiliary. We surely wish them success, particularly as St. Louis has such a strong auxiliary movement that the electrical workers' women folks should have their place in it, and we are sure they will take a prominent part once they get started. Also, the birth place of the I. B. E. W. should surely have its organization of I. B. E. W. women.

Sorry to see that auxiliary correspondence has dropped off lately. We are hoping that the brisk fall weather will fill auxiliary press secretaries with ambition and that we will hear from you more frequently. To the new press secretaries, and to others who may have forgotten, we want to say again that to be published, letters must reach us before the first day of the month of the issue in which they are to appear, so you must mail your letter in time. If your letter arrives late we may hold it for publication the following month, but by this time your news is no longer new, so you will find it worth while to observe our "deadline."

We have not heard from Logan, W. Va., where L. U. No. 672 wives were thinking of forming a group, but we hope Mrs. Everett Justice will write again and tell us they're all set.

Our most cordial greetings and good wishes to the new Women's Auxiliary L. U. No. 304, Topeka, Kans. and vicinity, and Mrs. L. H. Reed, whose first letter appears on this page this month.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 304, TOPEKA, KANS., AND VICINITY

Editor:

This new organization wishes to express thanks for the valuable information sent them from Mr. and Mrs. Valentine, Jacksonville, Fla., and Maybel Noxon, Englewood, Colo.

The electrical workers' local here is also an organization of less than a year old, so we feel we have really accomplished much in such a short time.

Everyone seems to be taking an interest in

the work and we are trying to create the real spirit of unionism and practice the patronizing of fair industries.

At the last business meeting it was decided to have two meetings a month, one for business, the other social. We feel that in having the social meetings the members are brought closer together.

The members report a good crowd at the get-acquainted party Friday, August 24. Several new members were present. The husbands and children were also guests. A program, which consisted of music by the Sunshine Orchestra, and readings and dancing was appreciated by everyone. Light refreshments were served by the committee.

MRS. L. H. REED,
313 Polk Street.



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics.

Raw Vegetable Salad with Appetite Appeal

By SALLY LUNN

One way to persuade the folks to eat raw vegetables is to make the serving of them an attractive ceremony. While most of us agree that we should eat them occasionally we may not know how or when to serve them to make them most enjoyable. Out on the west coast it is quite usual to begin the dinner with a vegetable salad instead of soup or fruit and I think it is really more appreciated at this time than after the meat course. And it is a pretty sound idea to mix the salad with the dressing right at the table, because the vegetables will be kept crisp up to the last minute, and we will be sitting and watching, with our mouths watering, while the man of the house competently tosses and mixes them with the french dressing.

Here are some of the vegetables suggested for use in the raw state:

Cabbage, onions, lettuce, carrots, tomatoes, celery, green peppers, cucumbers, rutabagas, turnips, watercress, cauliflower.

For attractiveness and ease in eating, of course, these should be cut in thin slices, slivers, strips, grated or shredded, according to their kind. Combine mild vegetables with those more strongly flavored. Some people like to rub the salad bowl with garlic. Cover and chill the salad bowl with the vegetables until you are ready to serve it, bring the prepared dressing, or the oil, vinegar, lemon juice, salt and pepper to the table, and let it be mixed in full view of the admiring diners.

The salad bowl photographed contains carrot slivers, flowerets of cauliflower, shavings of onion, shredded cabbage and small pieces of lettuce.

Bulletin of the I. B. E. W. Radio Division

« « Prepared and Circulated by New York City Radio Unions for the Entire Industry » »

DURING the course of an early survey conducted by the I. B. E. W. to determine the extent of unemployment in the ranks of technicians the Institute of Radio Engineers was asked to submit a list of the unemployed members and other qualified broadcast men who have registered with the Institute for employment. The I. B. E. W. wanted these names to help establish the fact that unemployment was widespread in spite of oft repeated and emphatic denials by the National Association of Broadcasters. It had been reported that the Institute was doing a commendable job in trying to put unemployed technicians to work. However, an official of the Institute informed the I. B. E. W. that he did not deem it proper to submit his list "for the purpose you intend to use it." The proceedings of the Institute for March, 1934, however, carry the information briefly in the following item, "The active enrollment at the end of 1933 was 566 of whom 447 were members. Of those registered, 186 were employed either permanently or temporarily. Three hundred and four of the remaining unemployed were institute members. During 1933 approximately 400 worked for one or more months, while about 100 of these were employed for six months or longer. One hundred and sixty-nine had no employment whatsoever. Jobs were obtained for 185 during the year and in addition 212 obtained work partially through our efforts. About 15 jobs are being filled each month at the present time."

Radio Division Progress

Great interest was shown by many operators throughout the nation regarding the recent strike at one of the Kansas City stations. False rumors were rampant to the effect that the striking operators were forced to walk out under pressure from labor heads; that these operators had badly damaged the equipment before leaving and were in other ways guilty of sabotage; that the licenses of these operators were to be quickly cancelled by the commission and that these operators were to be forever barred (sic!) from working at any other radio station, as well as other equally ridiculous statements. It was unfortunate that these rumors arose but it was not hard to trace their source. Needless to say, they were all absolutely false. The operators themselves voted unanimously to walk out and absolutely no equipment was damaged in any way. In fact, the operators themselves, or any other competent operators could have stepped in and put the station on the air

in regular scheduled fashion without difficulty.

It is understood that passionate pleas were sent out for skilled operators from surrounding towns, but a deaf ear was turned to all these pleas by all competent, highly trained and ethical operators. This is a great compliment to the calibre of men who are supporting the cause in the various cities in this section.

However, the strike was shortlived and when the regular operators returned to work, after having won a decided victory, regular and satisfactory service was promptly resumed. Throughout the strike proceedings, the very best of feelings existed between the management of the station and the members and executives of the I. B. E. W. The satisfactory settlement of this situation is without a doubt another unquestionable victory for the Radio Division.

We have received a great many communications requesting information regarding the Kansas City situation and other radio matters. We are glad to offer what data we can to further help the cause. Kindly address communications to Lewis C. Baird, 2449 Kensington St., Kansas City, Mo., secretary for the Radio Division.

Birmingham

"Local Union No. 253 has been out of print for the past few months. However, we have been doing great things for the operators in this district. We have been successful in lining up all three of Birmingham's radio stations. WAPI, WBRC, WKBC-WSGN have signed agreements with Local No. 253. Last month we initiated several new members into the organization."

Raleigh, N. C.

"Local No. 621 of Raleigh, N. C., at its last regular meeting passed a resolution commending the suggestion of the New York Radio Division in urging a moratorium on the issuance of new licenses for radio operators. Local No. 621 further suggested changing the FCC rules and regulations to require (similar to radio telegraph license requirements) at least 12 months' service on radio telephone second class licenses, directly under the supervision of a first class radio telephone licensed operator in a broadcast station, before issuing a first class license. This would permit only first class licensed men to be in charge of all watches."

Omaha, Nebr.

The Radio Division of Local No. 22 in Omaha has brought out another angle

of the license question which merits our consideration. Recently engineers from Omaha and Council Bluffs radio stations organized and affiliated with the I. B. E. W., Local No. 22. Many discussions of interest to radio engineers have taken place, and one subject in particular that has been much cussed and discussed is that of third class radio telephone licenses. It has been our understanding that this type of license was primarily intended for airplane pilots. This intention was good, but now the holders of these licenses are making inroads into other fields of radio operating; namely, ground aviation stations, police radio stations and broadcast station control rooms. Locally it has come to our attention that men with practically no technical knowledge of radio whatsoever are taking the places of capable men.

Needless to say, the rapid advancement of the art of radio transmission and the present high status of broadcasting can be largely credited to the unceasing efforts of the engineer and consequently it is fair that he be entitled to reap the meager rewards therefrom.

Now, however, it is possible for almost anyone with a yen for radio, plus an ability to memorize a few outlined paragraphs, to obtain a license and immediately become "qualified" as radio operator. Such a lack of requirements can only result in the wholesale issuance of such tickets to no good purpose. We suggest that each local discuss the matter and protest to the Federal Communications Commission through proper channels. Let us see an expression here from other locals on this subject.

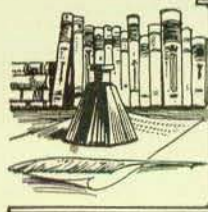
The Challenge to Oppression

By J. V. FITZHUGH

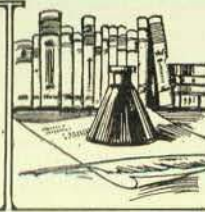
One Texas radio employer stated that his operators were "a damned bunch of kids who couldn't be relied upon." In all seriousness, was this employer's condemnation true of radio operators in the entire radio broadcasting profession? Just because the industry itself is young, are radio operators too young to know that they are holding a professional position, toward which there needs to be a professional attitude? Do radio operators have such a weak conception of their status in the industry that it is a waste of time to attempt to have them organize for their own benefit? Let's face a few more honest questions.

Are we licked by depression and unemployment? Are those who hold jobs well satisfied with long hours and low wages? Are those who are unemployed

(Continued on page 456)



CORRESPONDENCE



I. B. E. W. Joint Political Organization of Los Angeles, Calif.

Editor:

On November 6, 1934, we, the people of California, have the unprecedented prerogative of deciding the greatest issue that has ever been put before the people of any state or nation at any time in the history of the world. On that day, by our vote, we can do our part to end poverty in California by electing Upton Sinclair, governor, Sheridan Downey, lieutenant governor, and the EPIC candidates to the state legislature. These men are pledged to put the EPIC plan, as adopted by the Democratic state convention, into effect. All they need is our vote of sanction. The issue is clear cut, there is no middle road; as an individual you cast your vote either to eliminate or perpetuate mass poverty. Your ballot is secret so you can use your own judgment. Only after the ballots are counted will we have a cross section of California's voting intelligence.

Our five years of depression have so enlightened the general public that all the propaganda that can be crowded into the columns of the press, or over the air between now and November 6 against Upton Sinclair will have little effect on public opinion. We know from a lifetime of experience that prosperity in this land of abundance will never be realized in the true sense of the word until poverty is eliminated.

Due to five years of empty promises to millions of fathers and mothers who have lost their homes, and had their standard of living reduced to charity, the press of the nation has lost its grip with the people as an instrument in the formation of public opinion.

The narrow minded editorial comments on the California primaries in some of the eastern papers were a futile gesture to discredit the intelligence of half a million Democrats, and as many Republicans, who are waiting for November 6 to cast their ballots for Upton Sinclair, and prove to the world that California as a state is co-operating with President Roosevelt in his endeavor to end poverty in the nation.

All right thinking men and women will agree that poverty is the chief source of our economic and social evils, and that it should be eliminated. This can be accomplished in a truly American way by adoption of the EPIC plan, inasmuch as it provides opportunity for economic independence, but does not compel its acceptance by the individual.

For 50 years politicians of both major parties, through their connivance with the press, have been successful in splitting the vote of labor, with the resultant minority rule—government in the interest of a few to the detriment of 100,000,000 free-born Americans, but labor is politically united in California for the November 6 election, and it is a safe prediction that through our efforts Upton Sinclair will poll the largest vote ever accorded a governor in California.

The peculiar brand of prosperity, which is always just around the corner, is illusory, in so far as labor is concerned. Even if we rounded the corner it would only mean temporary relief. Contrast this with the Roosevelt brand

READ

Forward in Indiana, by L. U. No. 723

Real Workers Education, by L. U. No. 292.

The future, by L. U. No. 309.

Vital rail discussions, by L. U. No. 360.

Boys, here's a record of real work, by L. U. No. 528.

"It is within ourselves not in our stars"—by L. U. No. 303.

Hot underneath news from Canada, by L. U. No. 773.

Florence takes long steps ahead—L. U. No. 558.

Our local unions never tire. They have learned the great lesson of co-operation, and they go forward in spite of the depression, as these letters indicate.

of perpetual prosperity based on the principle that a share of America's unlimited storehouse of natural wealth is the just heritage of all Americans who are willing to co-operate with each other for the common weal.

For a true picture of the New Deal in unhampered action, study the relationship between government and labor as it exists on the Roosevelt Tennessee Valley project and compare this relationship with that which exists on the Hoover Boulder Dam project, and be convinced of the soundness and logic of the New Deal.

The Joint Political Organization reiterates its indorsement of Upton Sinclair, and calls upon our many friends to counteract the last minute propaganda which is being broadcast to confuse the main issue.

To end poverty in California, vote for Upton Sinclair for governor.

W. AUTHORSON.

L. U. NO. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

They said it could not be done, but did we? Well, ask anyone of the 386 men, women or kiddies who attended the picnic given September 16, by Local No. 2, the first in 16 years, and they will say they had the time of their lives. The committee of five did the unexpected, pleased everybody. Everything was free (ask Brother William Schwartz's boy). Brother George Turpel's boy had 16 bottles of soda, but lost count on the ice cream cones. A group picture of some of the best looking members was taken, others were camera shy or for some reason or another would not get in. I am sending the JOURNAL the picture and if they see fit to put it in the JOURNAL you will see some of the old-timers. Brother William Lantz thought he was getting in the picture but got in Brother H. Hartman's car. Brother Dufner was chief bartender, and did he work? Brothers Sid Weise and Charles Fogg were in charge of the ice cream. It was a good thing Brother Weise was serving, otherwise the kiddies would not

have received any ice cream as Brother Fogg could not see anybody but the good-looking ladies. Lotto was played by all; games and races for the women and children. The feature advent was the tug-of-war between the city employees and the Laclede Power & Light.

When the word "pull" was given it was found there were 20 men on the city employees side and 13 on the Laclede side. Brother Ed Merritt was on the Laclede side but he pulled for the city employees side. Brothers William Wagner and Atchison were judges and declared it no contest. Brother Ready, director of games, ordered the contest pulled over but the city employees refused so Brother Ready said, "All right, the judges declared it no contest, so I will award the case of beer to the executive board." This met with the approval of both judges and President Lund, as all are members of the board, but Brother Ready fooled all at the meeting following the picnic as he presented a keg for all to partake of in the ante room after the meeting.

After and before the games dancing was enjoyed by some of the members who I did not think could dance. Brother Jack Stiles is some piano player. Brother Dufner engaged a seven-piece orchestra. Brother Charles Franks was on the job to see that the ladies were taken care of.

To my way of thinking I am of the opinion that the picnic has brought the members' wives closer together than ever before, as long before the close of the day a number of women were talking of forming an auxiliary. The members and the winners of the attendance prizes wish to thank the merchants and donors of the fine prizes. Below is a list of the firms who donated:

Graybar Electric Company, Glosco Electric Company, Central Hardware Company, Laclede Gas Company, Pubelman Hardware Company, Provost Undertakers, Edith Vorce Floral Company, Judge Finnegan, Mrs. George Turpel, John Ready, The Standard Clothing Company, Monarch Motor Company, Telegraphers Bank, Witte Hardware Company, Homan Saddlery, Sam Hanby Jewelry Company, Voss Optician, Al H. Brader Insurance Company.

Winners of attendance prizes: Martin Whalen, waffle iron; J. Young, electric clock; D. E. Lund, electric iron; H. Kuehner, electric pop corn popper; Mrs. H. Herbsteritt, gents' set; Ed Lohman, floral design; Geo Sickerman, electric clock; J. Schroeck, roller skates; J. Mooney, roller skates; Mrs. George Cain, flashlight; Mark Stanley, flower design; Fred Tanbey, flower design; Max Kraft, electric toaster; William Wagner, flower design; H. Dickman, playing cards; J. Wingren, bread knife; Mrs. George Turpel, blanket; Gus Paul, pillow; Mrs. T. Hanrathy, dresser lamps; Mrs. R. Oliver, silver thimble; Mrs. G. Paul, silver thimble; Frank William, purse; William Deadrick, purse; William Niebel, purse; William Herbster, straps and pads; J. Strauss, driving glasses; William Earling, electric toaster; C. Tobin, purse.

And all went home happy at 10:30 p. m.

PRESS SECRETARY.

Editor's note: The picture arrived too late to be included in this issue and will be published in November.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

In our last communication we stated that we had not learned of the setup of our local NRA code committee. The committee has been appointed since and has been functioning for several months. I will cite two cases and the manner in which they have been acted upon by men who are to uphold the National Industrial Recovery Act in so far as it applies to the electrical industry.

As we understand the first case which was discussed in part in the Baltimore newspapers, bids were asked for by the city on one of its jobs. Two bids were thrown out as it was claimed they were not filed within the time limit set by the code committee. The two contractors protested and upon investigation it was found that only one of the several bids filed was within all of the specifications of the code committee. All but one had slipped up on one point or another. After much squabbling among the bidders and the committee as to which bidders should withdraw the mayor awarded the contract to the low bidder, who was one of the first two ruled out by the committee. The mayor took the stand that if the industry could not settle their disputes as to the code he would have to award the contract to the lowest competent bidder as per the city charter.

The second case, as we understand it, was another small job for the city. After the bids were opened it was decided to cut the job slightly and new bids were asked for. The original plans called for approximately 85 outlets and the bids ranged down from \$720 to \$522. The contractors who were members of the code committee submitted the highest figures. The revised plans called for seven less outlets than the original job. When the new bids were opened it was found that those who are supposed to guide the rest of the industry could not resist the temptation to shoot the works. These gentlemen finished up in one, two, three order and knocked off as much as \$250 for the seven outlets.

We wonder if this procedure is in accordance with the ideas of those who sponsored the NRA?

We understand that some of the locals are working at different scales on different types of electrical work, such as house-wiring, power, building construction, and telephone or low tension. We would like to hear more about this plan and the success with which it is meeting.

If any of the scribes would shed some light on this subject I assure you it would be greatly appreciated.

JOHN A. BECK.

L. U. NO. 50, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

Local Union No. 50 has penalized me once more by appointing me press secretary.

Living in the darkest days of American history, with but one exception, the days of George Washington, California is progressing more rapidly during this so-called depression than any other state in the union. Two of the greatest bridges in the world are being built across San Francisco Bay, and also a tunnel through the hills connecting Contra Costa County and Alameda County, costing approximately \$5,000,000. Another reason the eyes of the world are focussed on California is because we have nominated Upton Sinclair for governor of California. By the time this goes to press the dirty linen will be awashing in the state.

Bear with me for a moment while I unload

myself upon this subject. I believe as all citizens should believe that those who are called to leadership in state or national affairs should possess minds that are clear, memories that are storehouses of useful knowledge, wills that have a nobility of character, and souls that love God and fellow man. This equipment, I am sure, Sinclair's predecessor did not possess, as exemplified in national guard movements in California during the last few months.

Of course Hugh S. Johnson described some of our leaders very clearly in his Portland speech; he called them barbarians, and in his Pasadena speech when some one eulogized him for his work in settling the San Francisco strike. Nix on that stuff, the strike settlement was brought about by the obvious qualities of Merriam and Rossi and a few others.

Looking up the meaning of the word bovine in the dictionary I find it pertains to oxen, having the characteristics of the animals that come under that category. Surely now, we do not want that type of people in office. As for Sinclair, he has foamed at the mouth for many years in his books upon various subjects. And one subject in particular that pertains to my domestic affairs, and I assure him that the common people of California are with him. But we will tolerate no interference from him or any other man who aspires to high office who attempts to interfere in our God given rights of worship according to the dictates of our conscience. As for Sinclair and his plan I do not know whether they will work or not, personally I have my doubts.

Hoover told us in his Stanford speech of acceptance that he was going to banish poverty from our land and remove all poor houses, as they were a disgrace to American ideals.

Sinclair says he will end poverty in California by his plan, if elected. Christ said the poor you would always have with you. He also said, feed the hungry, clothe the naked, give drink to the thirsty. I am rather inclined to think that Sinclair will be like Hoover if he puts himself before Christ. Nevertheless I believe he is our next governor. And I hope he will be guided by the Democratic committee of California in his onward march.

While I have told you some of the good things of this state, let me tell you also that we have certain kinds of diseases in this state such as Hooverism, knowlandism, methodism and journalism; and very little Communism, only what those blather-skaters holler. All for one and one for all, the Republicanism against the New Deal. Our beloved President had to give justice a new name and call it a New Deal.

We had a wonderful parade in San Francisco Labor Day. A conversation overheard upon the sidewalk: "What brought about this? Who is responsible for the 60,000 men marching in this parade?" I heard the answer ring out aloud: "The national guards and Governor Merriam."

P. B. SWEENEY.

George Rohlsen, a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers since May, 1919, former business manager of Local Union 80, a delegate to the Norfolk Central Labor Union for many years and to the Virginia State Federation of Labor, has been nominated for Congress on the Socialist ticket.

L. U. NO. 59, DALLAS, TEXAS

Editor:

To all local unions and members of the Brotherhood, greetings. No doubt most of you have learned by this time that Dallas has been selected to represent the state of Texas as the centennial city, where the Texas centennial celebration will be held.

If any of the Brothers are contemplating traveling this way, it would be advisable to postpone such action at this time. There are certain preliminaries that will be necessary to be worked out before any work will be started. The Texas State Fair, and race meet, will be started here on October 6, and will continue for 16 days.

No cards will be accepted at this time, as we have the constitutional number of members out of work. Members of Texas local unions, residing in Texas, will be given the first call. Due notice will be given by letter or through the JOURNAL, when the work is started and there is need of more men than Local Union No. 59 can supply.

Local Union No. 59 extends their best wishes to all the Brotherhood and will try to have a letter in succeeding issues of the JOURNAL.

V. H. TORBERT.

L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, here I am again. Last month I wrote about those fellows on the limbs. Two of them fell off since then and by the time I write again they may be rescued by our business manager.

Lightsey is a finished fisherman, you know.

Brother C. E. Beck has been appointed International Representative in place of Brother Kelly, who has been assigned to other duties. To Brother Kelly we extend our best wishes for success in his new field, and to Brother Beck we pledge 100 per cent co-operation.

Brothers, beware, we meet first Thursday regular meeting, third Thursday for school, 8 p. m. This school is to study the code and to learn more about the trade you must make a living by, so come and learn so you can pass that examination when it comes up and you will get the job while the other fellow wonders what it is all about.

Attention, Brothers, of the West, you had your Jesse James. Ours is still much alive. History tells us yours rode a horse and used a gun. Our Jesse drives an automobile and uses his head. If any of you Brothers should be touring our glorious state, especially the East Coast, stop at Fort Pierce and ask for him and you will be directed to an electrical establishment where you will meet our Jesse. A successful contractor, whose smile will completely disarm you, and he will soon have you sold on the beauties of the state and the wonderful possibilities of the NRA code through co-operation, etc. His enthusiasm is without bounds. The President missed a valuable asset to his group of administrators when he missed him, but his loss is our gain, as our Jesse is doing valuable work on the East Coast.

Cheerio.

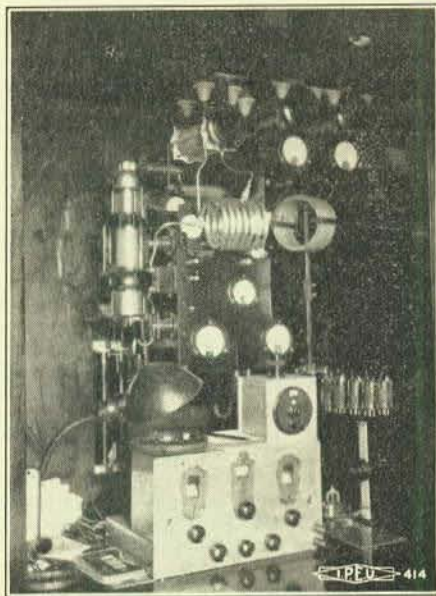
RUSSELL A. MILLER.

L. U. NO. 145, ROCK ISLAND, MO., ILL., AND DAVENPORT, IOWA

Editor:

The Tri City Electrical League of the Tri Cities, composed of jobbers, power company and contractors, are holding an electrical lighting school this week at the Rock Island Arsenal Auditorium with lectures and demonstrations. The league invited the union to

BUILDING CLOSER UNION RELATIONS



Hundreds—even thousands—of our members are amateur radio operators. Now comes, Carl P. Goetz, L. U. No. 212, with a constructive suggestion. "Why not," he asks "start a radio code section in Worker, of all amateur stations. Then all would know each other?"

Thomas R. McLean, international representative, radio field, at once endorsed the proposal.

Here is the first one:

W 8 A N B

Carl P. Goetz, R. F. D. No. 3, Springdale,
Hamilton, Ohio

The official Journal will undertake to list the code letters of the members holding amateur licenses, as long as space holds out.

attend and there were a good number of the boys present.

But the thought came to my mind, why don't we have some of the same? If the league needs schooling, surely some practical suggestions would help all of us at our trade. I know about a year ago a committee of this kind was appointed, but guess it died.

On September 25, Albert Asplund died. For many years he was secretary of L. U. No. 109, and also served as city electrician for about 19 years.

Next month I'll tell about one of our members who went in for tomato gardening and made good.

CLOUGH.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Editor:

The caption of this scenario can cheerfully be termed, "From the dogs to the undertakers," as the track folded up on September 9 and two days later the morticians opened their annual convention in the ball room of our auditorium.

Among the exhibits were stream-lined cas-

kets with all sorts of accessories, including ladies' gowns, suits for gentlemen and various brands of embalming fluid (not bottled in bond). The small electric pump for said fluids attracted much attention, as did the large, modern, knee-action operating table, but most gruesome of all was the colored corpse for operative demonstrating purposes. After viewing all but the corpse, I came to the conclusion that the Jewish people have the right idea—a pine box with a Mohawk sheet for a shroud.

Speaking of dogs, just reminds me, it is claimed that more than \$3,000,000 passed through the pari-mutuels, of which the promoters received a 15 per cent cut. Not a bad "take" for a 74-day meet, even after allowing them an expense account of two hundred grand for the season. To date, I know of only three bettors who claim to be ahead of the game—the others all told the truth. So, I reckon I'll stick to the pups that come between rolls with a little mustard, and here's hoping that the boys out in Zinzinnatti had better luck.

The pier season lasted for 11 weeks, but it flew by as though on wings. The electrical

department had a scrumptious summer and hated to see the "engagement" terminate. The performers in both the circus and rodeo were a good crowd of sports, taken collectively, and we thoroughly enjoyed their company.

I got a small-sized (?) fright in August, when Rastus, one of the trained chimps, broke away and made a flying tackle for yours truly. He landed with forearms around my neck and hind ones around the waist—and were my cheeks red! However, he was in a lovable humor and only wanted to be petted, caressing me in return. Thank God for that! He weighed about 65 pounds and could easily tear a man apart. However, I do still claim that either Jackie or Rastus should be named Jimmie Brannigan.

Ralph Potter, of L. U. No. 3, was the only visiting fireman to introduce himself. We were glad to meet him and showed him the works—even though he palled around with "Willie," the whippet trainer.

The old gang of L. U. No. 210 is going to throw a party. And that recalls the highly successful one they held in 1921. In those dear old golden, olden days, Charlie Phillips and I were pole buddies and we used to be continually arguing and cussing each other from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. To an outsider it would often appear that we were ready to crack down on each other at any moment, but when "Mail Pouch" Joe, the axehandle, split us up, Charlie walked off the job and only came back when the general foreman agreed to let us continue working together. Boy, them wuz the happy days! And he was a good pal to tie up with.

With that as a foreword, I now feel privileged to spill what happened after that banquet of long ago. Naturally, there was a heap of liquid refreshments and "Phil" got his ears pinned back—nay, I should say riveted back. Upon the sad awakening, late next day, his upper plate was missing and he was in a blue funk, as he had just paid 100 iron men for the complete set. After telephoning to all the places he had visited upon leaving the banquet, and to more "speaks" where he thought he "might have been," he met Harry Armstrong, better known to thousands as "Army," who promptly advised him to go home and look through his clothes. Sure enough, the chinaware was reposing in an overcoat pocket, that garment still adorning the lighting fixture in the bath room. Yah, "Sharlie vas dere." So maybe "Hobo Ben" will have something to say about this last affair.

Apropos to "Hobo's" remarks about the unorganized conditions existing in our hotel industry, I wish to say that during my 23 years' residence here I know of no one hotel that has ever been thoroughly unionized. But the Ritz Carleton, which he mentioned, has for years employed union electricians and for eight years, to my personal knowledge, we had two maintenance men in these, and at the present writing we still have one man on that job. Also, for his (Ben's) special edification, I might state that early last spring we were successful in placing a man in one of the beach front hotels that has been notoriously unfair to organized labor for years. Only one man to start, but remember the old saying, "Out of little acorns, mighty oaks grow."

Again when the "Hobo" intimates that the city rulers are or were antagonistic towards organized labor, he is, plainly speaking, "talking through his hat" or else has been grossly misinformed, as for years back all contracts for both new work and alterations have been let out to fair contractors only.

Therefore, I suggest that the scribe of L. U. No. 210 acquaint himself with the true facts of the conditions prevailing in this bailiwick before he puts his thoughts on paper, or else

consult with "Fire Alarm Ike," who has been in the Electrical Bureau since before the war and has also been a pillar of L. U. No. 210 since—well, God knows how long; I forget. And I also extend to my worthy colleague an invitation to come up and see us some time when he is not selling tickets, so our business manager and the brain trust can supply him with authentic information. (Boy, how'm I doin'?)

Louie Marcianti, the affable gent from L. U. No. 269, a suburb of Atlantic City, has realized his ambition, having been elected this year the president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor. The king is dead, long live the king! Best wishes from this outfit.

Sorry to learn that "The Copyist" has left these columns, even though it may be only temporarily, but his departure has solved the mystery of "Where's Elmer." Yeppe, Elmer is now grinding out copy for L. U. No. 212, a worthy successor to an excellent scribe.

Was glad to see our old Amigo, "Red" Newman, back and hope that he continues to contribute forever and a day. However, he ain't the only lover of light work, as that has become a bad habit with most of us since the fall of 1929.

The second installment of the high line series by Horne is excellently written and shows that much time and patience were expended in putting over the article. The old boy is like fine wines, improving with age, and I sincerely hope that his next contribution appears in an early issue.

General Johnson receives a nine grand increase in salary and it promptly goes to his head. Oh, well, old Bob Fitzsimmons sez a mouthful, when he chirped, "The bigger they are, the 'arder they fall."

And did you note that General O'Ryan is taking much credit for his department in "breaking" the Lindy kidnap case? Why that poor sap would still be running around in the dark were it not for that quick-thinking filling station attendant.

With Detroit winning the American League pennant and the Rainbow safely retaining the old mug, the country is now safe for democracy and we can settle back in the old arm chair and enjoy the football season, hoping in the meantime that the Tigers cop the world's series.

The first and third officers of the President Cleveland, who testified against their captain during the Morro Castle inquiry, might as well return to the farm, as their sea-faring days are about over, if I am any judge of human nature.

My kindest regards to yourself, "Inky" Madden, of Wilmington, and P. C. Mackey, of Santa Cruz.

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

To become discouraged is second nature with all of us, but to crawl out of the "dumps," so to speak, takes real courage.

As we all know, we have had plenty of good reasons to become discouraged during these years of "depression" but still, we can't quit, we can't turn back, we must go on, seemingly through the darkness of despair and when things look blackest, just stop and think, can't you remember when you have gone through this before? I can, and didn't you come through it smiling? Sure you did and so did I. What has happened before will happen again.

I am writing this in hopes it will cheer those of us who are unemployed and perhaps feel that there is no hope, but yes there is, and remember you are "union men," that is something to feel good about. If you don't think so just try getting work in some factory, or

any other place where there is no semblance of organization. If you are successful, you will find you have to fight your battles with a lone hand and if you are the type that will fight for your rights, you will pay the penalty for it, which is usually in the form of "sorry but we can't use you any more, things are slowing up."

It is after such experiences as these, that you will appreciate fully the value of organization.

By no means lose sight of the fact that men and women in these places should become organized, also that is the battle that has to be won. Your own livelihood depends on it. Other workers who are underpaid will never be able to hire your services. In other words, there will be no recovery as long as there are underpaid workers in other lines of endeavor.

All of us have friends who come under this category, so let's plead with them to organize (and I don't mean "company unions," warn them about this subterfuge), for with every convert, we will be placing ourselves farther along towards the goal of "prosperity."

About one year after I had seen the light of day, a group of men had started to fight my battles to be. These were the charter members of Local No. 212. The year was 1901. The last remaining member of this group is due to receive his pension in October. He is Brother Robert Lively, always a loyal and active member of Local No. 212. He is known by everyone for his honesty. Brother Lively also holds the distinction of being the first secretary of Local No. 212. We all join in wishing him the best of luck.

Welcome Brother Eddie Huber, to the ranks of the married men. You sure fooled us. Here's wishing you and the Missus lots of good luck.

ELMER J. SCHENK.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

I attended the University of Wisconsin summer school for workers in industry this summer. Words can hardly express the benefits that can be derived from a real course in workers' education. I'll try to paint a picture of it in my own words.

For 10 years the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, under the directorship of Miss Alice Shoemaker, have had these classes. The major topics were trade union economics, history of the worker, public speaking and English. The economics class was divided into four sections; namely: (1) position of the worker in industry, (2) the worker as a consumer, (3) labor and the law (NRA), (4) history of labor organizations. History of the worker taught us the struggle of the worker from earliest time up to the present and even looked a little into the future. It surely has been a great struggle and is still going to be if we are to improve our conditions. Public speaking and English went hand in hand. Twice a week a certain group of students gave a report so that by the end of the term we all had a chance to speak before the student body.

Classes were held from 8 a. m. to 12 noon. Afternoons we attended lectures or minor classes on organizing tactics, parliamentary law, great books, drama and art. Evenings

were spent in the libraries getting information for the next day's classes or attending reports.

The student body was quite a large one this year. In other years the classes ran from 25 to 40 students. This year due to the F. E. R. A. there were 90 students, a majority women. During the winter months in each locality, open forum discussion classes were held in preparation for this summer school and also to educate workers who could not attend summer school.

In Minneapolis our class had a membership of 22 and I would like to have seen every one of them attend summer school but due to finances only three of us were sent. I consider myself very fortunate to have been one of the three chosen and will endeavor in the future to prove that they made no mistake in giving me a scholarship. Thirty-four students from seven states were given scholarships and the government, under F. E. R. A., gave scholarships to 56 unemployed women. Also under F. E. R. A. 32 men and women were sent to the teachers training center in workers' education at the University of Wisconsin which was one of 18 such teachers' training centers.

It is too bad that every university in each of our states doesn't put on a course in workers' education as the University of Wisconsin does. In our universities we have medical courses for medical men, law courses for our lawyers, business courses for our business men and bankers. Farm schools for our farmers, but what kind of education have they for the worker? Think it over. Are we as workers getting our share?

Most workers will say, "Hell, I'd be out of place in a university. I never had schooling enough to get in." It isn't so much what you know that entitles you to enter a course in workers' education. It is what you have done as a worker that counts. The only requirements are eighth grade education, at least two years experience as a worker in industry, and age over 21 years. Our instructors knew who and what we were and talked our language so that we knew what they were talking about. They didn't teach us what to think and do but how to think and do. They realized and knew that we were not going to leave the school after our six weeks were up and go out and set the world afire with our knowledge. Their aim was to give us a solid foundation on workers education so that in the years to come we can, through our studies and readings and attending evening classes, make ourselves better men and women. Those of us who are in the labor movement will be better union men and women and not just a bunch of "card holders."

Plans are now in the making for workers' education in Minneapolis this winter. There were four teachers from here sent to Madison and we three students will work with them. We will help to organize classes and lead them in discussions of the most vital problems of today and what we may expect in the future.

I have just read an article in the July issue of our ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL written by Brother "Red" Newman, of L. U. No. 1, in regard to education. "Red," you sure hit the nail on the head, but why didn't you give her a few more raps and drive it all the way in? Workers' education is reaching everywhere! Get your share of it! If any of you Brothers or your friends (both men and women, organized and unorganized) have wanted to study the code of your industry, the history of organized labor in the U. S., the effect of the 30-hour week on unemployment, the effect the Wag-



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled. \$2.50

ner bill would have on company unions, the role of the regional labor boards in securing compliance with NRA codes, or many other practical questions, then you would profit by these classes in workers' education. Get your groups together. Get in touch with the F. E. R. A.! They will secure a teacher who has been to one of these teachers' training centers. The government is giving us our chance to get this education free of charge, so let's get all we can while the getting is good and we will have a stronger and better labor movement in the days to come.

I'm going to tell you of one library in the University of Wisconsin. That is the John R. Commons' Labor Library. It is one of the very best labor libraries in the U. S. Professor Commons has written many good books and articles on unionism and has studied it intensively. He has spared neither time nor expense in collecting material for this library. Practically every labor paper, both daily and weekly, and every large national or international union magazine, has its respective place on the shelves and, as no papers or magazines are to be taken out of the library, a continuous collection of every issue is to be found there. Our own ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL (every copy for the last 18 months) was in its place and was greatly appreciated and studied by the students after being introduced to it.

We have a magazine that we can be proud to say is ours. We don't have to take our hats off to any other magazine that's published. You Brothers who haven't read and studied the articles and editorials of our JOURNAL better gather up your old numbers and go to it. There is more good reading and food for thought in our JOURNAL than you could find in a dozen books. For the benefit of future students (and may the I. B. E. W. have its share) I hope that our JOURNAL will continue to be sent regularly to the John R. Commons' Labor Library and that the students will benefit by it as much as we did this summer.

For the wonderful six weeks I spent at the University of Wisconsin I want to thank those who sent me, the faculty who taught me, the ones who are responsible for the school for workers in industry, and Miss Alice Shoemaker. I know that those of you who are in Wisconsin and nearby states who know or have heard Miss Shoemaker will stand by me when I say that all the credit in the world is due her for the wonderful work she has done to keep this school going these last 10 years. I also know that the workers in industry class of 1934 will stand by me in thanking the I. B. E. W. for its wonderful JOURNAL and its contribution to the John R. Commons' Labor Library.

If any of you Brothers or local unions wish any further information on workers' education or the school for workers in industry, I will be at your service any time and will be glad to oblige.

BILL NESSLER,
President of the Workers in
Industry Class 1934.
Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 292.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.
Editor:

Labor Day has come and gone, as usual we had no celebration here. Anyway the faithful "listened in" to other places that were holding them and very creditable many of them we believe to have been. The speeches in many instances should have a telling effect. Still, there are those who talk about those terrible people, the Communists, how these folks are out just to wreck the unions, then to wreck the govern-

ment and you know how they talk, just good old fashioned wind-jammers. Why do I criticize these speakers? Well, I believe that they are passing the buck. The reason the trade unions don't grow faster, and more particularly, hold those they do organize is not because those Communists are lurking in the corners and under the chairs of the locals or by subtle means coaxing the upright self-respecting union man away. My experience has been with these upright card union men that they were busy living up to the Jones' and Brown's, and spent their money and—gosh darn and gol and several respectable abbreviations for honest, vulgar language. They couldn't pay their dues so eventually were dropped out. Some excuse and a respectable one at that had to be found, so it was those reds, Communists, that got into our union and so on. The comedy of it all highly amuses me and you can always detect these "shocked" persons because they look at you or away from you with that slant-eyed eyeing look. So when state occasions come around and the prominent men are asked to give an

account of their stewardship, I'll be gold-darned and by gosh if they don't stand up on their hind legs and say like so many parrots that the Communists have kidnaped their members.

We have lost a good many members, including the charter at one time, but it wasn't the reds who did it. No, indeed, it was good jobs given to props, somebody said pimps, and that apathy which comes over the herd when they find their leaders have a price for selling them.

I'm nearing my 500 mark so will close by thanking you, Brother Horne, for your second article which greatly interests me. I thanked you through the mails for the piece of copper tubing which is used in the transmission line. It has been admired by those I have shown it to. I don't allow it out of my sight and keep it under lock and key. As time goes on and when the power is finally "on" that line I shall be looking forward to hearing how the figures show. You shall hear the very latest on this fine union job. We are proud of you all.

The TVA is another source of joy to us



Dear Editor:

The following is a brief history of the educational program of L. U. No. 98, together with a photograph of the first graduating class and a program of the closing exercises.

In the spring of 1930 a committee of Local Union No. 98, Philadelphia, requested the board of education of Philadelphia to inaugurate a course for electrical workers in the Philadelphia Trade Extension School. The school at the time was giving instruction to apprentices of the various metal trades only. The classes assembled at 8 o'clock each Saturday morning and followed a four-hour roster for 36 weeks of the year. Successful students received one and one-half credits for each semester hour, or 12 credits for the year. A minimum of 48 credits are required for graduation.

The school for the electrical workers was to follow the same schedule. A group of nine teachers was selected by the board of public education. In addition to the services of the teachers, the board permitted the use of the newest and best equipped school building in the city and provided most of the materials used. The student paid an annual registration fee of \$1 which was returned to him if he attended 75 per cent of the sessions. Each year a laboratory fee of \$2 was levied to help defray the expenses.

The teachers, all of whom had years of practical experience in the subject they were to teach, put aside the regular course of studies and constructed curricula of a practical nature. As the educational experiences of the students varied from four years of elementary schooling to several years' post high school training, a system of individualized instruction was decided upon. This permitted each student to progress at his own speed and master one phase of his work before advancing.

The subject matter varied according to the individual's needs. Mathematics and English were given where there was dire need of them. The greatest portion of the time was devoted to wiring, testing, trade technology, trade science, cable splicing and electrical drafting and design. The photograph shows the first graduating class. All have a well-rounded electrical education and each will be quite an asset to his employer.

Sincerely yours,

W. J. TULLY.

and the best of wishes to all engaged. Now, for a similar good union job in the Columbia River.

Hope the membership digested my efforts re the insurance feature and its relation to new members.

THOS. W. DEALY.

L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

Through their own mistakes, indolence, selfish motives, nations make their own troubles and create peculiar problems that must be solved in a manner determined by the temper and stage development of each nation.

Beyond our southern border, a great people lived for ages, disturbing no one, hating work, singing their songs, making love and vino and caring for little else. Trouble appeared. In this crazy world we have each our allotted task; it must be accomplished. Life, the only teacher, sees that we do it.

These people were dispossessed and oppressed and a storm gathered. A few of the very worst combinations of principles that are called men, stole all property, pub-

lic and private. They tried to frighten the enslaved people by violence in this world; a religion of ignorance trying to scare them with the menace of eternal fire in the next one. These men were mere puppets that life was using to shake Mexico out of that torpid condition.

The storm broke loose. Its lightening was an ignorant peon. Another puppet of life. Pancho Villa with a heart as big as Mexico. They won; they were bound to win.

In this, now history, there is romance, there is glory, there is fascination. All vain things. The world would be better if the necessity for this never arose.

Other nations have witnessed the collapse of their systems, they are muddling through in their own way. The collapse of any system is a natural phenomenon. It must always be so. Political democracy was individualism. Called rugged, it became ragged. It was a free for all. Starting in a well-ordered manner, after a short time, too many laws dictated by individual interest, turned this system into the nearest approach to anarchy that can be conceived. Men, athirst for things that are only baubles, strove ahead, driving themselves

into nature like wedges, on and on. The rest of us followed cheering. A new era was here, to him that has shall be given. On and on they went, we followed with a hurrah! Striving for what? Happiness? Oh, no! Reaching for things that would burn their fingers, things that vanish when attained. Life, the teacher, gave many warnings, always gently, always unheeded. The leaders became top heavy, the following lost their footing; life, gently but firmly, crashed the whole kit and kaboodle.

At that, some nations took fear and are now evincing the different stages of that negative emotion: worry, anger, rage and terror.

They selected the biggest coward among themselves and made him a dictator. Mussolini and his castor oil; Hitler and his firing squads. They jumped from the frying pan into the fire. They may live through it, but they are heading for some terrible catastrophe.

We have withstood it without fear. It is funny that we should be bewildered by a natural happening such as the end of a system and the end of its appendages. The appendages were: capitalism and socialism.

OH, DEAR ME! LOOK OUT

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin



The first named was the disease, the second was merely its criticism. Socialism never was a leader, its theory was that the material (inanimate) had the power to change itself and would do so. This is utter ignorance. Nothing can succeed in the absence of philosophy. There is no communism at all. I have searched, and all I could find under that label, was a raving bunch of individuals in the third stage of fear; namely, rage.

Common sense will prevail. It was a lucky break when we elected F. D. Roosevelt. The mandate given him was: Save capitalism, preserve the disease. He tried mightily, but it can not be done and as the French say: a l'impossible, nul n'est tenu. At the same time, realizing that we, the people, have to give the answer, he saw to it that our freedom of action stays untrammelled. Ay, went further, severed some of our bonds. Rabid politicians a la Hoover or Al Smith, would have had us gagged and hogtied.

Since then, the first constructive step has been taken. California has voted for the only program possible.

The second step will be to carry it out. Let us remember this; no one man, no one party can perform miracles. When a man tries, that makes him a dictator and there is no possibility for such a one to be good or mild. The methods he must employ are cruel and unfair. Merely to vote for this program, then wait, would doom it to failure. There must be organization behind it, there must be team work. Political power can do its part, temporarily; but the burden of the task rests on workers and farmers united in councils.

Democracy must be preserved, but the democracy of the future will be industrial and agricultural. Its guardians will be selected carefully as well as elected. They will be the best we have. In a purely political democracy, they are voted for in a very haphazard manner and never selected at all.

I was going to write a word about the reactionaries' organizations that came into being lately, but why bother? As cold vanishes upon the introduction of heat, so bad disappears when in presence of good.

RENE LAMBERT.

L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor:

When a manufacturer finds the price of his products is not sufficient to pay his bills he calls a conference and the price of his goods is raised and people pay generally without protest. When a union man (who is lucky enough to have any income at all) finds his daily needs gradually going up in price, he has only one of two things he can do; either buy cheaper goods or do without. If he should become so bold as to mention a raise, he is either a red, communist or something radical.

Our main hope of staying ahead of the non-union man is education. If we can do efficiently, work that the unorganized man doesn't understand, and which he runs up a large bill even at his cheap rate, trying to do, we will be sure next time to get that man's work. Oh, yes, we can. I have, and I am sure most union men can. The other day I found some trouble in a store in one hour, that a non-union man had spent (so the owner of the store told me) most of three days trying to find and didn't find it then. Our bill for permanently fixing the trouble was a small part of what the owner paid the other man.

In speaking of education I will say that we let too much work slip through our fingers

because we cannot do it. Refrigeration, air conditioning, radio, electrically controlled oil burners and many other things. Let's be up and doing. Each member should take an active part in the affairs of his union, considering each question, remembering that his organization is permanent and not temporary.

In the Mine Workers Journal, from Scott's Run, W. Va., come 10 rules to follow if you want your local union to crumble.

Here they are:

1. Do not attend the meetings.
2. If you do go, go late.
3. If the weather doesn't suit you, don't think of going.
4. If you attend a meeting, find fault with the work of officers and members.
5. Never accept an office. It is easier to criticize than to do things.
6. Get sore if you are not elected on committees; but if you are elected do not attend the meetings.
7. If asked by the chairman for an opinion answer that you have nothing to say. After the meeting tell everybody how things should be run.
8. Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary, but when other members use their ability to help matters along, howl that the organization is run by a clique.
9. Hold back your dues or do not pay at all.
10. Don't bother about new members. Let the other fellow do that.

It would be well for every member of organized labor to read the above "rules" and regulate his conduct accordingly.

WADE SUTTON.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada convention held in this city has come and gone. There were several outstanding features of this convention such as the fraternal delegate from Great Britain bringing over a box of earth from the grave of the Tolpuddle martyrs in England and mingling it with the soil on the grave of one of the Tolpuddle martyrs who is buried in London, Ont. The delegates attending this function inform us that the speeches at that time and the ceremony as a whole was one of the most impressive that has taken place in the history of the trade union movement in Canada.

Now All Union Made

BRANDS MANUFACTURED
BY BROWN & WILLIAMSON
TOBACCO CORPORATION:

CIGARETTES—Raleigh, Kool
(Mentholated), Wings, Avalon.

SMOKING TOBACCOS—Sir
Walter Raleigh, Dial, Catcher.

GRANULATED TOBACCOS—
Golden Grain, Old North State.

CIGARETTE TOBACCOS—
Target, Bugler, Kite (Mentholated).

PLUG TOBACCOS—B. & W.
Sun Cured, Blood Hound, Catcher,
Corn Bread, Kite, Long Bill, Ox,
Pride of Winston, Red Crow, Red
Juice, Wheat Bread, Shot, Sweet
& Juicy (twist), B. & W. Best.

SNUFF—Tube Rose (Sweet
Scotch).

Another outstanding feature of this convention to me was the election of our International Vice President Brother Ernie Ingles, as fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress which will be held in England next September. This is indeed an honour to be well proud of and we feel sure the delegates could have made no better choice than in electing Brother Ingles to fill this important position.

In the last few months we have heard rumblings of what the national unions, Unity League and company unions are doing. The members of the international trade union movement in this city are talking ways and means to offset the harm that these dual organizations are doing. In our last letter to the JOURNAL we asked what was wrong with the trade union movement in Canada, citing one instance of what was going on in this city in particular. To strengthen our argument that something is wrong and should be rectified we will give a further example of the trade union movement as it is today.

In 1920 this organization had 1,100 members. In September of that year they decided to call a special meeting and formed what was known as the Canadian Electrical Trade Union, leaving about 35 members to carry on the banner of the international trade union movement so far as the electricians were concerned in this city. This was the start of the national union movement in Toronto. Brother E. Ingles and Brother John Noble made a valiant effort to prevent this catastrophe but the Building Trades Council at that time treated it all as a big joke, even going so far as to suggest calling a special meeting and allowing Brother Ingles to debate the merits of the international union movement as against the national union with the leader of the secession movement. This Brother Ingles rightly refused to do. The rest of the international trade union movement washed their hands of the affair and seemed to be content with the situation thus created, but now that this same menace is creeping into practically every trade, going even outside the building trades, the membership of the trade union movement in general is beginning to take notice. Some organizations who thought that our predicament in 1920 was a huge joke now find themselves confronted with the same problems that we were faced with then and they are crying for support. They are exercising great concern over the activities of the national union but apparently don't worry about the non-union men prevalent in the locality, and the officers of these organizations in a great number of cases set extremely bad examples to their members, advocating that the membership do not work on the same jobs with members of these dual organizations, yet themselves fraternizing with the officers of such bodies at least at public functions where they can shine in the limelight.

How long will it take the working man to learn his lesson, is a mystery. I think it is time to pen these words, "God help us from our friends, we will take care of our enemies ourselves."

CECIL M. SHAW,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 360, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

With the electrical workers on all railroads—and this includes the Pere Marquette, Florida East Coast, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Central of Georgia, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Union Pacific—voting in favor of representation by and through our international organization, we boys on the Southern Pacific Railroad (Pacific System) eagerly look forward to the time when a mediator will

be assigned to our road in order to permit us to assert our desires by the casting of a secret ballot and thus inform the United States Board of Mediation that the vast majority of electrical workers and other craftsmen on this property are desirous of representation through their respective organizations (which in our case is the electrical workers)—members of the 21 standard railroad labor organizations that have accomplished so much for the railroad workers in the past.

The membership of our Brotherhood has not heard very much from us out here on the Pacific Coast, but we have had our coats off and have been up on our toes organizing for some time. Here in our Bay District we have quite a complete organization in the transportation industry. We have jurisdiction over the telegraph and telephone line maintenance forces and they are with us practically to a man. Every member has felt it his duty and responsibility to influence other electrical workers to join hands with us and from now until the time when the vote is taken we have pledged ourselves to work untiringly in spreading the gospel of trade unionism among those who have been on the fence.

A very fine meeting of Local Union No. 360 was held on September 14, which was attended by International Representative Duffy and all present were most interested in his address and advice to us with respect to the activities of our organization and the conduct of our local union's business and the benefits accruing from membership in our organization. This is the first time that our local has had the opportunity to talk to a "real rail" in an open meeting in which we could discuss in railroad language our affairs, and boy, did we do it! After Brother Duffy's talk you might know everybody got on their feet and promised most heartily their undivided co-operation to the international organization in organizing, not only the Southern Pacific Railroad, but every other railroad which has harbored company unions in the past. Our motto is "Every electrical worker employed in the transportation industry a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers."

The A. F. of L. is meeting in San Francisco shortly and our members look forward to meeting personally other international officers during the convention sessions. It is our sincere hope that the next time the membership hears from us (which will be shortly) we can advise that the electrical workers on the Southern Pacific Railroad (Pacific System) voted unanimously for representation by and through the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and we hope this pep and energy are shared by every other group of electrical workers. **ANGUS MACISAAC,**
General Chairman.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

The summer has gone, and once more the fishing tackle is put on the shelf, camping and picnicking equipment is laid by for another year, and the days are drawing in, cold nights are with us once more, reminding us of what to expect in a few weeks. With these longer nights we look forward to seeing a goodly turn-out at the local meetings at which during the summer a poorly representative gathering carried on the work for the whole membership. We old stand-bys sit, and look across at the same old faces meeting after meeting. An old proverb says: "A change is as good as a rest," so how about the rest of the Brothers "horning in" at the next and subsequent meetings to give us a change of scenery?

Conditions here are just the same despite the ballyhooing of the loud speakers throughout the country. President Beatty of the C. P. R. has made a trip through the west, and still insists that amalgamation of the two major roads is essential in the interests of economy. He claims now that it will not affect the workers on the railways, but when any economies have been effected in the past it has always been the worker who has suffered. How then will he work that miracle? He also has had speakers urging the farming and town folk in the west that this is the only solution.

Experience has shown us what private ownership means. Hence the protest meetings in the past, and almost daily letters to the press against this move.

The convention in Toronto is under way, and we wholeheartedly wish them good luck in their deliberations.

Organized labor generally believes that a shortening of hours will be essential to absorb our unemployed and thereby increase purchasing power of the workers concerned. By this we mean that our rate of pay be increased in proportion to the decreased hours, but the big business men who met at Winnipeg for the Chambers of Commerce convention two

weeks ago think differently, even amongst themselves.

Listen to A. O. Dawson, of Montreal, Quote: "I find myself entirely out of harmony with the theory that the hours of labor should be reduced to absorb our unemployment that the number of man hours of labor is definite and that the unemployment question is solved by dividing the number of man-hours by the number of workers."

"No greater fallacy exists. Around this thinking comes the proposal for a mandatory 30-hour week. I do not believe in the principle underlying that proposal. On the contrary I am convinced that the total amount of possible productive work can be definitely expanded with a continually improving standard of living."

"No reasonable individual can disagree over the desirability of a minimum wage of a gradual reduction in the hours of labor—a reduction on an economic basis and coincident with a decline in the cost of production. On the other hand, arbitrary reductions are unsound for, even if accompanied with a corresponding increase in the wage rate, while providing some more jobs at the moment they must bring a reduction in the purchasing power of the individual worker."

Humanism Must Be Substituted for Commercialism

By JAMES S. KEYES and GEORGE M. WILLAX, of the Allied Building Trades Council of Buffalo and Vicinity.

There has, within the past few years been inaugurated a system to ascertain a man's age when he applies for work. This beautiful scheme has been put in operation for the benefit of casualty insurance companies, writing compensation insurance. Under this nefarious arrangement, many of our people find themselves economically outlawed from all work because they have reached the ages of 40 or 45 years.

This system of superannuating men at 40 or 45 years of age and throwing them on society without an opportunity to earn a livelihood is a fine thing for the insurance companies, not so good for poor old John X. Taxpayer, who in the last analysis will be taxed to maintain many of these men, whose constitutional rights are being encroached on by the autocratic power of corporations seeking by extremely wicked methods to consign men over 40 years of age to the industrial scrap heap by a systematic process, engineered by the paid hirelings of the insurance companies.

No greater danger confronts the liberties and freedom of the worker right now than this discrimination against men over 40 years of age. It is discriminatory against men over 40 in its concrete provision, and if enforced will work disaster in practical operation. The workers in a number of important industries have been compelled to give their age, because of the tactics of organized employers—their reward for compliance has been dismissal or denial of employment. What is society going to do with them? Are you going to scrap them like an obsolete piece of machinery? They have a right to live, and they will live. There is only one way they can properly and decently get that living, and that is through the medium of employment.

It is perhaps the saddest commentary we can make on our state, the richest state in the union, that conditions are such that employment is denied to men over 40 years of age. Is it the purpose of our great state to pile up tangible wealth for corporations? Or is it the intent and purpose of the legislature to establish justice and promote the general welfare of the masses?

Too frequently labor is compelled to fight for the simplest rights. It is compelled to fight for industrial freedom, the right to organize and the right to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, the right to stop work, the right for men past 40 years of age to exercise inalienable rights which are being denied to them, the right for men over 40 years of age to secure employment. But while reactionary employers stand in the pathway, labor must meet conditions as they are. It is therefore necessary that a most vigorous campaign be launched in the interests of the man over 40 years of age.

We should use every effort to place on the statute books a law which will compel employers to observe common decency toward men over 40 years of age, and urge vigorous support of this legislation at the coming session of the legislature.

We have in our state laws that forbid fishing out of season, laws that forbid killing game out of season, why not a law to forbid killing of humanity by the slow, but sure process of starvation?

We should urge the government to favor men and women over 45 years of age in employment and to use its influence to have state, county and city government do the same.

On the other hand listen to what W. R. Campbell, president of Ford Motors of Canada, says, in part. Quote: "Pointing to a 'weak spot' in our industrial structure, Mr. Campbell contended that 'the worker in far too many instances had not shared as fully as he should have shared in the results of his own production. Labor is entitled to a greater return for its own production than has generally been accorded.'"

And so I could go on quoting ad lib, but these two cases show at what variance our intelligentsia are. What hope have we as workers to better our conditions with these minds controlling us? And they are world-wide.

Let us hope, Mr. Editor, that a "bright spot" looms up as a result of our convention.

R. J. GANT.

L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

With the 35th annual California State Federation of Labor convention now past history, Pasadena labor leaders are settling down to routine business after a busy week.

To our own Brothers, Don Cameron and E. E. Meecham, much credit is due for the success of the convention and the entertainment of its 400 delegates during their stay here. We trust all the visitors have nothing but the pleasantest of memories of Pasadena's vicinity.

One of the high lights of the convention was the endorsement of the Democrat nominee for governor of California, Upton Sinclair, said to be the first time this body has taken this action. Another was the reported gain of 10,000 new members the past year in California.

The affiliated teachers union in their greetings to the convention made a strong plea to the workers of California to retain the teachers tenure, keeping them out of political control if this measure is submitted on the November ballot. We're depending upon these teachers to teach some of the truth about our economic system and we must protect them, so California Brothers take notice.

Their greeting contained the following quotation: "It is our hope that organized labor, as exemplified by the California State Federation, will understand the sincere interest of teacher organization in the economic problems that affect all working people. We desire to offer our co-operation and to express the thought that this new economic era, into which we are entering, may be the means of perfecting our economic and governmental structure to the end that all may profit more equitably in the benefits of democracy."

The many expressions of good will from Los Angeles and Pasadena governmental and law enforcement heads lead us to believe these men understand some of our problems and desire to help to their limit.

President William Green of the A. F. of L. in his greeting said in part: "The most important problem before the labor movement is organization, development and training of executives and educational service for the entire membership." He urged a program of this nature.

Our last meeting was short and sweet as most of the boys were holding down seats at the light department's donkey ball game. Night sports are very popular here so maybe we can overlook the poor attendance this once.

H. W. HUNEVEN.



You want the JOURNAL!
We want you to have the JOURNAL!
The only essential is your

Name _____

Local Union _____

New Address _____

Old Address _____

When you move notify us of the
change of residence at once.
We do the rest.

**International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers**

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

L. U. NO. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

(Continued from September Journal)

Editor:

Now let's take the FERA. I'll say the ones who were on the CWA and were carried over to the FERA were fortunate in a way but the ones that need relief badly who have made out applications and receive no answer are the poor souls to be pitied most of all when there is so much waste on the relief bureaus.

I'll take the starting of an application from the CWA. This goes just the same here also. The application, after being filled out, goes through nine people's hands and finally lands in the office of the department of work, when they say you are certified. This does not go for the ones who were not on the CWA. Very few of the needy are able to get as far as the work office. Going back to the work office, when you are certified there are several jobs in progress, both in the city and county, using all classes of workers, skilled and unskilled. If you are acquainted with someone in the office or can find someone who knows someone in the office you can pick your job, otherwise you take what they give you until they furnish enough men for each respective job. The rest have to wait until other jobs appear or some men have to be replaced.

It appears in the bureau there are more painters than any other trade, such painters as some of them are; then carpenters, steamfitters, bricklayers, plasterers, lathers. There are less electricians of the skilled workers than anything else and I mean there are about

five electricians out of a group of approximately 40 men classified as electricians. It is a known fact one man classified as an electrician reported with a carpenter's kit complete. One boy was sent out to a job who had a screw driver and rule. After some four or five days he brings a small alcohol lighter to solder joints.

One man reporting to a job was known to be a radio man. He was put to work with one-half-inch conduit on a gas blower approximately 18 feet up from the floor. One first class electrician piped two of these complete in exactly two hours and 20 minutes. The radio man worked on one blower of the similar type 11 hours and then did not finish it, being put to doing something else. One man had to take six hours to complete one. One man was put to work installing metal exit signs and glass on a job. After using two and one-half hours he had the word exit upside down. An electrician could install one in 30 minutes. One man used one roll of friction tape and one roll of rubber tape on 16 joints, taking six hours and, remember, at \$1 per hour, the rate of pay set by the FERA. There are several of these men who do not know what a reamer is.

Two steamfitters were put to work threading four-inch pipe. After studying over the dies and everything concerned, they managed to thread it in three days. On these gas blowers I spoke of before three sets of steamfitters of two each, consisting of three days per set, had to work before they were finally piped correctly.

One carpenter bored seven holes in a door to install a lock; after installing the lock he plugged up the remaining holes with cross grain wood. One carpenter was siding a wall with ship lap, the ears of a receptacle box projected out. He merely takes his hammer, binds the ears out, butts the board up to the box and continues ship lapping.

One painter sent to job; on reporting was asked if he had a duster, of which he replied, "No, but I will get one." Yes, he did, an ordinary house feather duster of a small size.

The mechanics are so good they drop boards, two-by-fours, acid and other things on other men; scaffolds fall, and there are uncalled-for events. First class mechanics don't try to bruise up fellow workers, simply because they want the same consideration from them. In fact the majority of the men are awfully ignorant in every respect.

Now let's take the budget system. If I am correct a single man is entitled to approximately \$5 per week. Man and wife, \$7.20; man, wife and one child, \$9, and so on up to \$16, according to size of family.

If one of these so-called mechanics is sent in as incompetent it is an easy matter to be sent to another job and so on until someone feels sorry for him or he has a good line of "bull" and eventually works out his time according to the budget.

According to the budget system, when you report to a job you work three times your budget, until the equivalent of three months is worked up; during this time you draw a check according to the right amount for six weeks, then take a vacation for the other six weeks.

It is noted that even after drawing skilled workers' wages they are accommodated with grocery orders, commodity orders, etc.

Now on the other hand I told what the transient received; take the citizen of a town that is unable to get on a job but is given what they class as direct relief. They are furnished with a grocery order, commodity order, a few clothes for the women, but where are the other things he should receive, the same as the transient, such as hospital care, doctor's services, milk tickets, free entertainment, orders for clothes on a depart-

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. **\$1.50**

ment store in town, room rent vouchers, or the little sum of 90 cents the transient receives? In other words the citizen of his home town where he tries to live decent is not considered as good by Uncle Sam as a transient. Why? Because he thinks too much of his home town and tries to take it rather than be a hobo, tramp or rover. He takes a little pride in what he calls his home.

Is it fair to the citizen on relief when there is so much work that could be done with these willing men, who stand for days around the bureau office begging for work? I mean it is wide open, men begging for work, when a transient majority of them grumble because they have to ride a truck to and from work a few days to receive their allowance. Yes, the worker on the FERA is now furnished transportation. On one particular job in the county it costs 25 cents a day to a truck owner to be carried out and in per day.

We'll take some of the women workers who look after the relief cases in districts. Some are very congenial and obliging, others would make you think they are furnishing you out of their purses to provide for you, and if you have an occasion to go to the FERA office in regard to some matter (which arises often) it takes from six hours to three days to see the party regarding your trouble.

I mentioned before about working six weeks and taking a six weeks' vacation. Grand and glorious, I'll say. It's a lot of hooey. Take a man that works four days a week, six hours a day, for six weeks, then takes a vacation for the same time; he can merely go out, find a good job or an odd-end job and still draw his check. In other words it is perfectly all right to draw a check from the government and go out to work if you can find same and consider yourself on relief of dire need. What kind of system is this? One man worked his time out, draws a \$12 FERA check and has managed to make from \$16 to \$40 per week, as do many others. Soft, isn't it? Well, the transients have the same privilege.

One cannot class this as a school to make mechanics, do you think? Of course not, but I shall say what most of them are after is the big money per hour because laborers receive 50 cents per hour on the FERA. Laborers are not expected to know anything. There is no kick on the laborer, whether he digs ditches, carries water or uses a broom or whatever it be; but mechanics—that is, they claim they are doing but one thing—putting on their application: I'm an electrician, plumber, steamfitter, etc., which is nothing but a damnable lie. Will Uncle Sam take lies, misrepresentation of any kind in the Post Office Department, United States mints; in fact, in any department of the United States offices? Certainly not, but if they try to get by with it, what happens? All of you know as well as I. All of these men are working for the United States, the same as the ones in the postoffice and other branches. If Uncle Sam wants to create mechanics, why not start a school and pay the men and boys to attend? It would certainly help to make a better looking job out of the FERA projects.

I claim the biggest part of this is a wholesale job of larceny, getting money under false pretense, misrepresentation, deliberate lies to class themselves as A No. 1 machines of different trades, just to draw the \$1 per hour for electricians, \$1.25 for bricklayers, \$1.37 for steamfitters and so on.

It seems to me the government should have men smart enough to work out a system for people who actually need relief. In fact, every man on the FERA, whether right or wrong, could be put to work if this so-called red tape that is used so much be discarded and start to do the new jobs or finish the many jobs the CWA did not finish.

Government Basks in Limelight

By K. M. ROHRER, L. U. No. 65

The secession of business and capital, or of finance, industry and commerce, from the control of governmental activities has at last come out into the open and is to be plainly seen.

The secession is founded upon splits in control and management starting many years back in the original start of capitalism, where investors set up their own governing bodies and instituted a separate management and control that in not following the social needs and necessities of democratic government gradually drifted farther away in their objectives and methods of operation. Many of our great leaders in these lines of endeavor discourage or even ignore the existence of classes within the social structure of our nation. And they do so while their methods actually tend to create and perpetuate our dominant classes of today—our financial and economic classes.

Intelligent members of labor, agriculture and the professions and white collar classes, are now actively advocating methods and principles that will tend to eliminate the inequalities and join and merge our financial and economic classes into a solid group of the citizens of our nation. And while they do so, they frankly admit the existence of such classes and classifications, and their desire and intention to eliminate them. There will always be classes in all nations on social, ethical and technical lines, classes that can exist in a healthy and prosperous nation where financial and economic inequalities have been reduced to a minimum. (Where financial and economic activities are permissive rather than obstructive of general welfare and security.)

Government and governmental activities are coming back into their true place in the sun. And the very reason for their existence is to govern. And whether their objectives are financial and economic with partiality to governing groups in these fields, or social government that views the needs of all with concern, and gives their chief consideration to social majorities, those in power constitute a governing force, whether operating under that name and established governmental structures or not.

Labor, agriculture and the white collar workers have never before seen as clearly where the needs of the nation are lacking, and where necessity calls for intelligent action in our political and judicial fields.

Communism is not our need. We have too much honor and respect for our great professional and service classes to top them off in the Communist manner. They are too badly needed and too well respected to be ignored in such a manner. Fascism is a strengthening of the activities of force and a narrowing of the field of control into a few hands that are no longer responsible even at periods of election to the will of the people. Let us continue on in our method of democracy. We have no traditions of any other method in our entire national history. We are not accustomed to and would resent anything else. But all things can be made possible through a democratic form of government, if we so will it. We know of many needed changes in our activities and we should now state these changes and select our representatives at the polls to bring them about.

In the past we members of labor have on many occasions been fed bullets and bayonets when we attempted to right our wrongs and eliminate the faults that create financial and economic classes. Let us give ballots in return, and attempt to make prosperity and security for, not merely ourselves, but for all, our aim and goal.

Our progressive regime at present has not shown us definite proof of the elimination of the faults in our national methods of operation in the field of social welfare and security. Let us either insist that this regime give us definite proof that is acceptable, or put in another political organization that will do so.

Can someone answer these questions for me?

Who is going to furnish the school books for the FERA children when school starts?

Is the transient bureau going to send the children to school and furnish their books this fall?

Will the transient office pay so much per day for each child as they do for each person per day in the hospital?

After six months on the transient why do they transfer them over to the FERA to take care of?

After staying on the transient for several weeks and giving transportation home, then returning here, why are they accepted again?

Why do the transient officials lodge seven people in a room 12 x 12 for two nights, with two beds?

How do so many clerks find time to go out for drinks and smokes (women included) when there seems to be so much to do on the FERA?

Why was it if a man owned an auto or a

house he could not receive relief until about a month ago?

Let's hope F. D. R. can find the proper way to take care of the unfortunates this winter simply because there will be plenty who will need coal, clothes and eats before his money runs out under the wasteful system now being used.

R. B. BAKER,
"Memphis on the Mississippi."

L. U. NO. 477, SAN BERNARDINO,
CALIF.

Editor:

On the afternoon of the 7th of last July, I was called to the telephone and was greeted by the voice of Brother Dan Chisholm. It so happened that he was in town here with the Postal Telegraph and their division lineman, Bill Hayes, had my address and telephone number. I was the "enemy" on gang No. 2 for the Bell in Montana the fall of '29 and winter of '30 and it was there that I first met Dan and came to know him

for the man that he was. More than a card man, Dan Chisholm was a union man. His faith was with God and his fellow workmen. His hopes were those of a chance to earn an honest day's wage and for a lighter load on his fellow man. The keen memory of his obligation kept fresh in his mind his duty to a Brother in distress.

It was, therefore, with great pleasure that I went down town and spent a few happy hours unloading schooners of suds and talking over old acquaintances and times. He told me of his many friends in Local Union No. 151 and how they had helped him many times through life and how the local union was keeping up his per capita when he was unemployed. It was something that he would never forget. The following day he told me that he was leaving for Arizona and that he expected it would be hot down there. Little did I know that as I clasped his rough hand and looked into his honest eyes that it was for the last time.

A couple of weeks later Bill Hayes told me that Dan had left this troubled world of ours for that country from whose bourne no traveler returns. I could not conceive that his ruddy, honest face lined by a none too easy world, the olive drab shirt, suspended corduroy pants and the thousand-mile hitch would pass this way no more. Only with the arrival of the JOURNAL yesterday could I grasp the knowledge that the slack pulled and another life "tied in."

The Ruler of Heaven and Earth has called from the craft a union man, but his memory will remain cherished by those of us who knew him.

WILLIAM W. ROBBINS.

L. U. NO. 500, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

This letter leaves us, of Local No. 500, feeling much happier and more determined, and here is the reason; that Labor Day parade was a high per cent parade. First, about three-fourths of the members turned out; second, we paraded about one-fourth the way, and third, we didn't get wet, although old Pluvius turned the water on too soon. A wonderful parade. Well, Brothers, we can still take it and can smile.

We are sorry to say that one of our Brothers, Roy Whittaker, was seriously burned, but not fatally. We are certainly thankful and hope for a speedy recovery, Brother Whittaker.

Here's some more very good news, which probably will be new to some of you Brothers who haven't been to meetings lately. That is this Comal Plant is 100 per cent and boy, Station "B" is now in line, that's something. If you Comal Brothers read this column you won't begin to know how much happier it makes us feel. We would like to extend our hand right out of this column and congratulate each one personally.

Brothers of Local No. 500, let's make it a point to attend each meeting 100 per cent each time. It's your place to argue your views. Of course, there are some who like to argue, but you do and so do I, and believe me, we have some dandies, so let's all go and see if we can't air out that little thought that we have been nursing for how long? Five months you say? If your wife wants to be sure you were there, tell her that we will put a tag on you. However, let's hang together because I know we would hate like the dickens to hang separately. There will be a surprise for you at one of these meetings.

FOWLER.

L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

The labor movement in Savannah was saddened by the recent death of Mrs. C. E. Merree. Especially the members of Lodge 23 of the

I. A. of M. and Local 508, of the I. B. E. W. Brother Merree, the husband of Mrs. Merree, is an old member of the machinists. Brother W. H. "Dad" Strippy, is the father of Mrs. Merree. Our local union offers sympathy to the bereaved family. Brother Strippy is one of the old "war horses" of the I. B. E. W. and has done much good work for Local No. 508. Had the labor movement been always composed of the type of men as "Dad", it is the writer's opinion that we would have been much further advanced.

It is my hope and prediction that by the time this is printed Gen. Johnson will no longer be connected with the NRA. His misadministration of the law has made it very difficult for labor to obtain the benefits intended for us to receive. The President said when he took office that he expected to make many mistakes. All of us do, so we should be considerate enough to forgive his appointment of the general. It is my opinion that the rank and file of organized labor will make a serious mistake if they do not support all candidates in the fall elections who have promised to support the New Deal, regardless of their party affiliations.

Roosevelt's masterful handling of the textile strike is a sample of what we can expect from him. Some of our people criticized him for not stopping the strike sooner. We must remember that when two people want to fight it is suicidal for a third party to try to stop them. However, if the third party waits until the two participants have given each other a black eye, and are tired of the battle, then is the psychological time for the mediator to step in. President Roosevelt did this. We should be everlastingly grateful to him.

Governor Talmadge, of our state, was one of the most active of all governors of the states involved in the strike. His actions have been published in the press of the nation. My only comment at this time is to use the title of a popular song, "Little Man, You've Had a Busy Day."

Congratulations to "Red" Newman, of Local No. 1, for his splendid article in last month's WORKER.

International Representative C. E. Beck has spent several days in Savannah. While here Brother Beck has made quite a number of contacts with employers and employees, which we believe will in the near future be of benefit to Local No. 508 and the Brotherhood. We have not previously been acquainted with Brother Beck, but have found him to be a tireless worker. We sincerely appreciate Brother Beck's visit with us.

A. W. THIOI.

L. U. NO. 528, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Editor:

This will be another effort to tell of the activities of L. U. No. 528, composed mostly of shopmen of the C. M. St. P. & P. Ry. at Milwaukee. The car department has had a very busy summer. The building of 50 new coaches and 25 express cars has made a lot

of work for the electrical department as the following figures will show.

The coaches were each equipped with 10 K. W. axle dynamos. The electric fixtures cost approximately \$13,000.

Wire for coaches included:

Feet	No.	Kind
58,750	16	Kerite stranded wire
82,500	14	Kerite solid wire
35,000	12	Kerite stranded wire
13,750	10	" " "
1,500	6	" " "
5,000	2	" " "
8,750	300000 CM	" " "
35,000	14	Rome headlight wire
12,500	0000	Rubber covered cable

Wire for express cars:

Feet	No.	Kind
5,750	0000	Stranded cable
5,250	2	" "
12,500	14	Solid wire

Pipe for all cars:

Feet	Inch	Kind
21,500	1/2	Galv. thin wall conduit pipe
2,000	3/4	" " " " "
19,000	1	" " " " "
2,500	1 1/4	" " " " "
700	2 1/2	Heavy wall conduit pipe
1,250	2	" " " " "

Installing this material has kept a large force going since July 16 working two shifts. There is prospect of more work when this new work is done air-conditioning cars, and general car repairs.

The force will probably be reduced some when the new cars are done, but we expect to keep above the average for some time.

The annual picnic of L. U. No. 528 in July was a great success in all ways. When planning the picnic it was not expected to make a profit, but when all bills were paid we had \$45 to the good. And everyone had a fine time.

We are still keeping up our organizing work here, and will have new members coming in soon.

We lost one of our genial members recently. Brother Daniel McCarthy was accidentally killed while working on a crane. Our department closed down for the day to attend his funeral.

JAMES HAGERMAN.

L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

At our regular meeting of Local No. 558 last night I was detailed to be press agent and here goes for the first attempt. This local is going ahead by leaps and bounds. Less than one year ago this local had seven members. Last night we took in 10 new members making 120, and with all members on the bustle, 558 will be one of the largest locals in the South in 1935.

Joe Stutz, our president, is one busy man and is handling the local very ably. We also commend J. E. Lummus, our financial secretary. The past eight months 160 miles of rural electric line have been built by the TVA here in Lauderdale County, under the supervision of Brother Wm. H. Perry, and let me state that this division is 100 per cent I. B. E. W. Labor Day the Tri Cities witnessed the largest union parade ever put on in these parts. Find enclosed a snap of the TVA line truck, much credit to Brother Perry for this.

Everything is not so rosy with the inside electricians, but this will be taken care of in the near future. Everything is being done to get the contractors signed up. To date we have the two largest shops signed up.



L. U. NO. 558 IS "WITH TVA 100 PER CENT"

Will ring off for this time. Be on the look out for the news from Local No. 558 every month. JOHN GRAHAM.

L. U. NO. 583, EL PASO, TEXAS

Editor:

May we express through the columns of the ELECTRICAL WORKER our appreciation for the wonderful support we have had from the International Office?

We have just finished negotiating a new agreement with the contractors in El Paso and we are mighty proud of it. We specially want to thank Vice President Ingram for his valuable assistance in the successful negotiation of the agreement. We did not lose a shop. The new agreement runs for two years.

During the past two years of the depression, while work has been slow here, we have been able to keep the cards of our members in good standing, and our members were able to make a living.

We have a member, Brother Clyde Lunsford, who was instrumental in getting the city ordinance we now have. It includes a license law for journeymen and maintenance men. This ordinance, with the proper co-operation from the local union, played a great part in maintaining the standards of work and in giving employment to our members. Any mechanic coming into the city to work must pass the city examination before he can go to work. We find this, together with the high license fee for contractors of \$250 practically eliminates the unreliable contractor and curbstoner.

Brother Lunsford, who is our city electrical inspector, recently received considerable favorable comment and publicity in the Electrical South on our ordinance.

This is the first time Local Union No. 583 has attempted to get a letter in our JOURNAL and we trust part of this information may be useful to other local unions.

C. H. HUTTANUS,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

The Brothers wished a job on me that I am not very familiar with, but will try to do my best.

We are going along in Lansing about the same as usual. We have one closed shop out of seven. I often wonder why men are satisfied to work in an open shop; low wages and rotten working conditions are all they can expect.

Even with the electrical code these open shop contractors are working their men all hours of the day and night for straight time, and we doubt very much if they are paying the minimum scale of 75 cents per. These men must be satisfied, or perhaps they haven't the initiative or ambition to try to better their own conditions.

In September, Michigan held a primary election. In the Sixth Congressional district organized labor ran a bona fide union man for Congress. A man who was endorsed by President Green of the A. F. of L.; a man who for 14 years has devoted his time to organized labor in this city; a man who as a member of the NRA Compliance Board collected many dollars in back wages for the worker.

Did labor nominate him? No! Not because they didn't want him nominated and elected, but because they didn't have enough interest in their own welfare and protection to go to the polls and vote.

As a result the two old political machines nominated their men as usual. But the workers will learn some day, if they don't starve to death first. C. G. FOX.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Here's a 21-gun salute to the worthy Brothers who represented our local union in the Labor Day parade, Roy McDonald, Harry McDonald, Lewis Householder, Tom Shoulters, Norman Zimmerman, Rob Knoy, Bernard Welsh, Frank Kennedy, Frank Lepper, Abe Sprunger, Guy Hall and also the scribe, who wishes to say that our Labor Day parade was a grand success, also the picnic which followed.

Having taken quite an interest in the doings of our state labor convention, at South Bend recently, I wish to submit an outline of the resolutions adopted, which may be interesting to our locals in other states.

All resolutions submitted by the Fort Wayne Federation of Labor at the annual convention of the Indiana Federation of Labor which adjourned Friday at South Bend were approved and adopted by the state organization, delegates from Fort Wayne announced on their return here Saturday.

Among the resolutions adopted was one asking for the elimination of a state tax on municipal utilities and another asking passage of a state NRA law.

The Fort Wayne delegation also had resolutions on the adult education program and on higher wages under NRA codes, approved by the state federation.

Sweeping reforms in state and national legislation were advocated in resolutions adopted at the closing session of the annual convention of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, Friday night.

Banking, liquor, taxation, old age pensions and many other social problems provided the subjects for the resolutions.

One of the most unusual passed urged that unions be permitted to employ the national guard or regular army to prevent operation of factories during strikes and lockouts.

Another advocated government ownership and operation of all banks in the United States, with the postal savings department being made an independent bank to carry on such services pending completion of proper legislation.

Other reforms included:

An Indiana NRA law based on the present National Recovery Act but with more strict regulation.

Liberalization of old age pension laws.

Limitation of employment of women in industry.

Free text books for Indiana school children.

Exemption from taxation of all occupied homes and farms valued at less than \$5,000.

Demand Money Freed

Licensing of all taverns and inns to sell whiskey by the bottle or drink.

Reduction of gasoline tax.

Abolition of "loan shark" agencies.

Removal from the gross income tax law of the clause taxing municipal utilities.

Making membership of the state industrial board elective.

Opposing working of municipal employees more than eight hours a day.

Condemning NRA codes providing less than decent living wage for more than 30 hours' work a week.

The convention also went on record as affirming the innocence of Tom Mooney and demanding his immediate release.

Another resolution contained a petition to the national labor board to appoint G. T. Watson, Indianapolis, as examiner for the South Bend region after the dissolution of the regional labor board September 22.

It is with regret that our local federation of labor is unable to send one or more delegates to the American Federation of Labor national convention. Having just recently

been obligated as a delegate from our local, the financial standing of our local A. F. of L. is a mystery to me, especially owing to the fact that we have such a large membership. In the near future my concern will be satisfied, because I intend to learn a few facts about our local body, which is a very important asset in any city. W. H. LEWIS.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

This is written with the wish that every employee of Norfolk Navy Yard might read.

Some time ago a man in this yard was invited to join the union and replied "If you will show me one thing the union has ever done I will join." Of course he wasn't serious, for he knew that union men pay dues.

Another man upon being approached replied, "The union doesn't do any good." He is a man who displays average intelligence in other matters so we know that he, too, is talking from the pocketbook.

A few weeks ago our shop committee sent a delegate to Washington to attempt to reserve for yard employees the electrical work on the new electrical and sheet metal shop. This delegate returned with the assurance that all the electrical work, with the exception of the lighting, together with the building of machinery foundations will be done by yard labor.

That trip cost the union electricians of the yard the sum of \$42 and will provide work for union and non-union men in excess of 4,000 man hours.

More recently delegates from the Portsmouth Metal Trades Council, together with representatives from individual unions in the yard, went to Washington in an attempt to obtain work to prevent a threatened layoff. The results were far from satisfactory but considerable work in the form of turbine blades, bombs and forgings was obtained and a possibility of work in greater volume was discovered.

That trip, too, will benefit both classes of workmen.

Some time ago this local union became interested in the plight of a member who had made claim for compensation for occupational injury. The union acted in good faith and made strenuous efforts to have this claim approved and notwithstanding the fact that this member had paid a total of only \$18 in dues in his more than five years in the yard, the union expended a total of about \$125 in unsuccessful prosecution of the claim besides an expenditure of \$44 for dues and assessments while the member was absent from work. Since his return to work this member has dropped his card but that will not prevent others receiving the support of an active and powerful organization if the need arises.

Digging deeper into the history of labor we find the condition which confronted us a couple of years ago when the Navy Department, forced to find a method of reducing expenses, issued an order which reduced the workweek one-half day and which reduced the week's pay by one full day.

A large delegation financed by union employees went to Washington to protest that order. The delegation from this yard held a conference with international officers and then proceeded to a hearing at the Navy Department. Following this hearing, the order was rescinded and a substitute order cutting the hours and pay one full day every two weeks was issued.

Credit for this adjustment has been claimed by the head of an outlaw organization, by a Philadelphia lawyer and by several other individuals and organizations but the fact of the matter is that none of these spurious claimants were present at the hearing be-

tween the Norfolk delegation and the officials at the Navy Department.

For many years it was necessary for union employees to make annual expenditures for the gathering of wage data locally and for the presentation of wage claims before the general wage board in Washington. This resulted in the gradual rise from an average wage of \$2 per day to the present average of about \$8 per day for mechanics.

Needless to say, both classes of employees benefit by this outlay of funds by union employees.

As a result of organization work covering a long period of years civil service employees ultimately obtained an annual leave of 30 days, a system which remained in effect up to the time the economy program cancelled all annual leave, 15 days of which was later restored.

Labor's program for 1935 will include a campaign for the full restoration of annual leave and this campaign will continue as long as may be necessary.

Both classes of employees will benefit by this outlay by union employees.

If all the benefits gained by the efforts of union men were to be printed, the JOURNAL would of necessity consign all its space to this subject, but enough has been written here to successfully refute the charge that "the union doesn't do any good" and to satisfy the man who wanted to be shown "one thing the union has ever done," but we suppose they will continue to wear fish-hooks in their pockets.

This is my swan song.

I have thoroughly enjoyed the work of press secretary but find it increasingly difficult to find the time and material for a monthly letter. Today I asked President Bain to appoint a man who could give this work the attention it deserves but I hope to be permitted to submit an occasional offering for publication.

SAUVAN.

L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor:

A reference made at this time to the "Stevens Commission" may be of interest to the Brothers. I have before me "Stevens Booklet," suppressed by the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, reprinted from the "New Commonwealth" labor publication, from which I quote:

"Price spread and mass buying. An explanation of work done and results achieved by the special committee of the House of Commons.

"Deplorable conditions in some businesses revealed. Hon. H. H. Stevens declares he will never rest until remedies are found. Does not care what happens.

"Wages cut when fabulous profits made. Minister of Trade and Commerce issues warning of gravity of outrageous situation and danger to our constitutional structure.

"One hundred and twenty mergers in two years. Between 1922 and 1930 involved the merging of over 550 concerns in Canada.

"Robert Simpson Co., Toronto. In 1925 Sir Joseph Flavell and associates take \$5,000,000 out of the company. Another refinancing in 1928. When the employees were asked to participate in a \$12,000,000 issue, in a letter which stated: We have made it possible for you to participate in this wonderful company, and have set aside a special class of stock for you, Class B, which you can get at \$50 and if you wish to borrow money to buy this stock, go to the Bank of Commerce (Sir Joseph Flavell was president) they will lend it to you on the stock if you have not enough in your savings.

"The employees bought \$2,000,000 worth of this stock, having no idea that Sir Joseph

intended to back out of the company. Ten million was sold to the public, and the cash went into Sir Joseph's and his associates' pockets, and in its place they left \$12,000,000 of mortgage bonds, altogether a bond debt of \$20,000,000 interest bearing, which made Simpson's workers' stock absolutely valueless.

"Because of the increased load put on this institution it was necessary for a larger spread in their earnings, and to get it, they took down 10 points in the value of things they bought from industries where men and women are living on a basis that is a disgrace to Canada, while the financial wizards who promote these measures, gouge out the millions."

BILL COLSON.

PROFITS ARE VERY GOOD, THANK YOU

(Continued from page 417)

	1929	1933	1934
September	354,126	164,629	-----
October	287,668	123,492	-----
November	504,100	259,518	-----
December	484,638	191,995	-----

Total for first eight months 2,621,357 1,438,263 1,594,863

Net corporation profits on a quarterly basis are also interesting as an indication of the great rise in business profits during 1934:

NET CORPORATION PROFITS (Quarterly)

	1929	1933	1934
March	766	124	315
June	871	309 (Not available)	-----
September	939	423	"
December	769	309	"

Source: Survey of Current Business.

International Labor News Service has made a compilation of the profits of certain leading American corporations which throw light on how good business is in this hour of unemployment.

Outstanding is the report of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., which showed a 215 per cent gain in net profits, a total of \$2,416,887 for the first half of this year as compared with a net of \$765,120 for the same period last year. Among other firms showing big gains were E. I. duPont, Hershey Chocolate, Tide Water Oil, National Cash Register, Curtis Publishing Co., and Procter & Gamble Co.

Here are the figures, which tell their own story of recovery program benefits.

American Rolling Mills: Six months ending June 30, net profit \$2,018,148 as compared with net loss of \$659,325 in first half of 1933.

Tide Water Associated Oil Co. and subsidiaries: Six months ending June 30, \$2,678,385 net profit as compared with the net profit of \$174,354 same period last year.

Atlas Power Co. and subsidiaries: Six months ending June 30, net profit, \$677,107, as compared with \$129,258 same period last year.

General Printing Ink Corp.: Six months ending June 30, net profit, \$356,326, as compared with \$155,744 same period last year.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.: Six months ending June 30, net income, \$23,553,598, as compared with \$11,277,550 for same period last year.

United States Industrial Alcohol Co.: Six months ending June 30, net income, \$957,378, against \$299,155 first half of 1933.

Hercules Powder Co.: Six months ending June 30, net income of \$1,801,481, compared with a net of \$893,050 first half of 1933.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.: Six months ending June 30, net profit of \$2,532,319, against \$2,157,083 in first half of 1933.

Hershey Chocolate Corporation and affiliated corporations: six months ending June 30, net income of \$2,493,250, compared with \$1,991,023 same period last year.

National Cash Register Company and subsidiaries: six months ending June 30, net profit of \$1,002,947, compared with a net loss of \$599,772 same period last year.

Wheeling Steel Corporation and subsidiaries: six months ending June 30, net profit of \$1,076,178, contrasted with net loss of \$320,276 same period last year.

Curtis Publishing Company: first six months ending June 30, net earnings, \$3,731,371, as compared with \$1,500,726 same period last year.

Cluett, Peabody and Company, Inc.: six months ending June 30, net income, \$258,351, compared with net profit of \$82,619 same period last year.

United States Playing Card Company and subsidiaries: six months ending June 30, net profit of \$371,095 as compared with \$50,400 same period last year.

Procter & Gamble Company and subsidiaries: six months ending June 30, profit of \$14,370,066, compared with \$10,811,325 same period last year.

National Distillers Products Corporation and subsidiaries: first six months, net profit of \$5,798,163, as compared with \$476,384 same period last year.

The New York Times for September 13 announced that the Continental Can Company voted on September 12 to declare a stock dividend of 50 per cent.

The greatest prerogative that man has, is his freedom to work. Few words have such individual, and yet such diverse, meanings to different people as the word "work," and no form of action has more diversity in its conception, because of differing viewpoints, than work.

A little child when asked his idea of work said, "Anything I have to do is work, and anything I want to do is play"—which answer showed that the child recognized his relation to that form of activity known as work; also it demonstrated that work had been presented to his mind as drudgery.

Drudgery is work which we make difficult; which is done because we must do it, and which we regard with aversion; it is the hard, sordid form of work, seemingly without hope and apart from any of the joy of accomplishment.

Work should be a joy; it should be the motive of our lives; and it would be if we regarded it in the light of its being a labor of love; but we have come to think of what we call labor with almost a sense of pain. Most of us resolve our work into labor and, while it results in accomplishment, it becomes unpleasant and strenuous in the method of its execution.

The secret of the true love of work is the hope of success in that work; not for the money reward, for the time spent, or for the skill exercised, but for the successful result in the accomplishment of the work itself.—*Sidney A. Weltmer.*

IN MEMORIAM

Charles Langbein, L. U. No. 481

Whereas Local Union No. 481, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, Charles Langbein, who departed this life August 1; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in further respect to his memory.

CHAS. LUTZ,
M. C. HANEY,
FRED C. ODIET,
Committee.

Percy Goulet, L. U. No. 953

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, Percy Goulet;

Resolved, That the members of this local hereby extend to the relatives their heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the relatives, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our late Brother, and that a copy be forwarded to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

W. GEASHAN,
H. HENDERSON, President,
Committee.

Bryce P. Meadows, L. U. No. 782

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our Brother, Bryce P. Meadows, and through his passing our organization has lost a true and loyal member;

Although young in years and in membership Brother Bryce's unionism was never in doubt and he never shirked a duty imposed upon him.

The resolution as spread upon the minutes is: Life is such a feeble light, burning brightly today, then of a sudden it is gone. Let our light so shine before men that its memory will guide the way ever to the right. This we can say for Brother Bryce, who has passed to his great reward. His counsel and friendship will be sincerely missed by the members of Local Union No. 782, I. B. E. W. It is with deepest sorrow that we extend our most sincere sympathy to the members of his family; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local hereby extend to the relatives, their heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, a copy be sent to the Journal for official publication and a copy be sent to the bereaved family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

EARL GILKERSON,
S. R. THORN,
J. J. BLANKENSHIP,
Committee.

Alfred Watson, L. U. No. 193

Whereas Local Union No. 193, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, Alfred Watson; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss, our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in further respect to his memory.

R. L. HAWKINS,
H. ARMBRUSTER,
H. BOGASKE,
Committee.

Daniel McNamara, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed Brother, Daniel McNamara; and

Whereas in the death of Brother McNamara Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., has lost one of its true and devoted members; be it therefore

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother McNamara and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
JOHN LAMPING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Forest A. Sheets, L. U. No. 352

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 352, record the passing of our beloved Brother, Forest A. Sheets, August 29, 1934;

Whereas Local Union No. 352 desires to express its heartfelt sympathy to his family and friends, in this, their hour of sorrow;

Whereas the place occupied by Brother Sheets will remain unfilled always in the hearts of those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our esteemed Brother; therefore be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.

I. J. IDE,
A. R. TEACHOUT,
C. F. BEAGLE,
Committee.

T. M. Pope, L. U. No. 558

With deep sorrow and regret Local No. 558, I. B. E. W., records the passing of Brother T. M. Pope.

Resolved, That the condolences of this organization be extended to the family and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and that a copy be forwarded to the bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the Journal for official publication.

JOE STUTTS,
President,
J. J. CARUTHERS,
T. M. HAM,
G. C. SPENCE,
Executive Board of L. U. No. 558.

Michael Duggan, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, Michael Duggan; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Duggan, Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., has lost one of its true and devoted members; be it therefore

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Duggan and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
JOHN LAMPING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

J. W. Finch, L. U. No. 193

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 193, mourn the passing of our Brother, J. W. Finch; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

R. L. HAWKINS,
H. ARMBRUSTER,
H. BOGASKE,
Committee.

C. E. Fairly, L. U. No. 136

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 136, Birmingham, Ala., record the passing of our Brother, C. E. Fairly; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, our charter draped for 30 days, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. W. ANDREWS,
GEO. CHRISTOFF,
H. W. HAWKINS,
Committee.

Daniel J. McCarthy, L. U. No. 528

With deep sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local No. 528, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our beloved Brother, Daniel McCarthy, who departed this life, Thursday, August 16, 1934.

His noble qualities and kind spirit will always be remembered with deep affection by all his friends and acquaintances; therefore be it

Resolved, That our most heartfelt sympathy be extended to the widow and family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of Brother Daniel McCarthy, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local and finally a copy be sent to the Worker for publication.

J. MUELLER,
Recording Secretary.

Howard Dunn Rowe, L. U. No. 18

Whereas Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, Howard D. Rowe, who departed this life September 3, 1934; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss, our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for 30 days in his memory.

EVAN HUGHES,
FRED. G. YOUNG,
Committee.

Frank J. Hays, Local Union No. 124

Together we move onward side by side, but all too frequently a step is missing from our ranks; a face that we have known so well is seen no more. We must close up the gap and go forward, yet we go not alone; the memory of one who has gone before remains with us; and

Whereas Local Union No. 124, I. B. E. W., has lost in the passing of our Brother, Frank J. Hays, a long-standing member and a staunch supporter of organized labor whom we shall miss from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow in his passing and extend to his family our deepest heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

J. F. McINTYRE,
R. E. HILL,
H. N. TAYLOR,
Committee.

William G. Lodding, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, William G. Lodding; and Whereas in the death of Brother Lodding Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our dear Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 extends its condolences to the family of Brother Lodding in this their time of great affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
JOHN LAMPING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

William Stevens, L. U. No. 794

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our worthy Brother, William Stevens; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 794, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn the loss of a true and faithful Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local union hereby extend to the relatives and friends of Brother William Stevens their heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of deepest sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family; a copy be spread on our minutes; a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. D. PARKER,
C. E. BATES,
JOHN RICE,
W. P. RYAN,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS—SEPTEMBER 1 TO 30, 1934

L. U.	Name	Amount
66	W. E. Dunlap	\$1,000.00
9	Dan McNamara	1,000.00
134	J. B. Quirk	1,000.00
794	W. H. Stevens	1,000.00
978	A. L. Holiday	1,000.00
134	T. J. Butler	1,000.00
494	W. A. Jahn	1,000.00
1086	John R. Lloyd	300.00
465	V. B. Jackson	1,000.00
3	H. L. Vevera	1,000.00
3	J. P. Baltzer	1,000.00
558	T. M. Pope	1,000.00
3	J. F. Reynolds	1,000.00
292	A. Alfredson	1,000.00
134	Louis Holm	1,000.00
3	Otto Heimer	1,000.00
I. O.	H. M. Bundegard	1,000.00
134	C. Schaefer	1,000.00
3	H. P. Sandford	1,000.00
I. O.	J. L. George	1,000.00
I. O.	G. Kennedy	1,000.00
I. O.	Wm. G. Lodding	1,000.00
134	F. H. Pech	1,000.00
I. O.	W. E. Leland	1,000.00
109	A. Asplund	1,000.00
Total		\$24,300.00

IS THERE CHANCE FOR NEW UNDERSTANDINGS?

(Continued from page 425)

merchant, said in his far-seeing advertising column in the London Times some two years ago: 'We believe the day must come when the advertising of every civilized nation will be done frankly, thoroughly, professionally. At present it is being done only in a furtive and spasmodic manner.' Surely the vision of a wondrous future!

"Newspaper advertising, for instance, might effectively be used concerning one subject which probably more than any other today impedes normal commercial intercourse between Russia and the capitalistic nations. It is a fact that Russia repudiated the Czarist debts and refuses to pay them. Discuss this subject with intelligent Russians, and you find that Russia has a case. It may not be a good case, but to the Soviet mind it is convincing. Soviet leaders claim that since the war no nation has more scrupulously paid its debts than Russia and that that fact should be all-sufficient proof that Russia believes in the sanctity of contract. Yet doubt upon this point prevents Russia getting normal commercial credits necessary to finance the trade which might easily develop with other countries, if such credits were available.

"Why, then, should not Russia, in paid advertisements inserted in the press of all the important countries, set forth its attitude on the question of its debts? The advertisements might be signed by Stalin himself, for that would insure attention. Such advertisements would be read; if the argument were appealing, it would gain support. The millions such an adventure would cost might mean the addition of billions to the Soviet national income.

Printing Press Still Potent

"The same technique can easily be applied to numerous problems which today agitate governments and estrange the sympathies of peoples. The printing press is here. Why not use it for such great purposes?

"For breaking through the limitations which today circumvent the contacts of peoples, the printing press offers undreamed-of opportunities.

"A second medium which modern invention has placed at our disposal is the motion picture. Here is a medium by which almost any story can be told vividly. It is a medium which is virtually independent of the limitations of human language. It reaches the human mind through the Eye-gate and the Ear-gate, to use John Bunyan's quaint words. The same pictures can be understood whether shown in London, upon the heights of the Andes, or upon the banks of the Yangtze River.

"In Hollywood recently I saw a very remarkable motion picture illustrating and undertaking to justify President Roosevelt's monetary policy. Whatever one may have thought of the argument, the effectiveness of the technique was revealing. The habits and practices of social and commercial life are today being profoundly influenced by the motion picture. Why should not this medium be utilized by governments in telling abroad on behalf of their own people their own story and purpose?

"How interesting and effective it might be if Italy should present its problems to the whole world in the form of a motion picture, or a series of motion pictures, and if at the very beginning of each picture Mussolini himself should sign a message saying, in effect: 'I have

caused this and other pictures to be made and offered to the world as Italy's own interpretation of itself.' Such frankness would itself be refreshing.

"If there was any special problem between Italy and, say, France, what more effective way than this for Mussolini to present his special case to the peoples of those countries?

Battle of the Movies

"This would be a startling innovation, but if Mussolini permitted the Italian motion picture houses to be opened likewise to France, the reciprocity thus established would itself create cordial feelings between the peoples. Before long the innovation might become accepted practice.

"Think of what this medium would do for the League of Nations. It would appear that one weakness of the League arises chiefly from the fact that its meetings bring together so few individual statesmen representing their respective countries. The work of the League is not known, and its processes are not understood by the rank and file of the peoples who send their representatives to Geneva. The expenses of the League are often criticized, but, if the League can be made an effective instrument of peace, its actual cost is trivial compared with the vast expenditures of the nations upon armaments, and, potentially, upon war. If, however, there was a larger vision, the governments of the world could equip the League with funds to enable it to tell its story in its myriad ramifications, in the form of motion pictures so that the whole world might see and understand.

"A third medium which only awaits extensive and effective use by nations is the radio. It is already being used with effect even by governments, but up to now primarily for home purposes. In the United States it was formerly the accepted practice, for instance, for the President to give to the people an accounting of his stewardship chiefly in the form of messages to Congress, or through occasional speeches to important gatherings. The present President has broken through the tradition. He sends messages to Congress, to be sure, but every so often he announces to the country that he will speak to the people as a whole over the radio. Only the other night Mr. Roosevelt sat in his library in the White House and through a microphone addressed the whole population gathered in their homes. Even the Roman Catholic Church has installed a gigantic broadcasting station in Vatican City, and occasionally the Pope addresses simultaneously and directly the faithful in all lands. First they hear his own voice, and then his words are translated into the local vernaculars.

"The possibilities of the radio for use in international affairs were clearly foreshadowed when the speech of King George in opening the London Economic Conference of last year was broadcast throughout the world.

"We live upon a planet whose actual time-circumference is only a tenth of a second. When the first experimental wireless telephones were installed between Great Britain and the United States, it was found that the voices could be heard across the Atlantic, but that a fraction of a second later there was an apparent echo of each sound. This was very puzzling, and careful research was required to ascertain the cause for the echo which so blurred the words as to make conversation impossible.

"The problem was solved, however, when it was discovered that the echo was due to the

fact that the electrical waves which carried the words, after registering them in New York, traveled around the world and returned to repeat the message a tenth of a second later.

"In this tenth-of-a-second world, why should not the peoples through their governments frankly assume the cost of having their accepted leaders tell the story of their problems and relate their attitude on international matters by means of the radio?"

"Take again the three subjects in which the peoples of Great Britain and the United States have the greatest common interest: The general problem of disarmament and peace, commercial relations, and the debt question. Clearly these two peoples do not see eye to eye on these subjects upon which it is so important that they should agree. I make bold then to ask: Why should not the attitude of Great Britain be told to the people of the United States possibly by the voice of King George himself? If it were announced to the American people that King George was to talk to them about the debts or about the naval problem or about tariffs, quotas and international trade, the whole American people would listen not only with great interest, but respect. They might not listen at all if a lesser figure were to undertake the task.

"On the other hand, if the government of the United States should buy time on the radio that President Roosevelt might send his voice across the Atlantic Ocean and talk to the British people about the American attitude on this or other subjects, the British people would surely listen. With the cases on both sides thus presented, it should not be long before there was far greater reconciliation in the points of views of these two great peoples.

"Of course, such procedure would do violence to the diplomatic protocol under which heads of nations are expected to speak only to one another. But if one is right in stating that it is the masses of the people who, in the last analysis, actually rule, and if the attainment of understanding between the peoples is the supreme objective, why should an outworn tradition prevent our making use of a direct and common sense procedure where other processes have clearly proved ineffective?"

"All this would call, of course, for a wholly new world point of view. If the leaders of nations are to speak to other nations with frankness, they cannot talk one way to the foreign people and say something quite different for home consumption. But once the larger conception has taken root, this very new procedure will tend to temper national attitudes. Real national leaders will become world statesmen.

"The dream of such possibilities may seem like an attempted leap into the millennium. But in fact: Is it not mere common sense? Is it not honest? Is it not worthy of the great ends to be served? If so, what reason is there for declaring that it cannot be done?"

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS MOMENTOUS TO LABOR

(Continued from page 422)

"The unions and their members in the various congressional districts and the states where Senators are to be elected will be informed of the answers and requested to vote accordingly. If replies are not received within a reasonable time it will be considered that you are opposed to all legislation urged by the American Federation of Labor and our members will be so informed."

Rail Labor Active

Co-operating with the American Federation of Labor, the standard railroad labor organizations are also taking a very active part in the campaigns. The railroad labor executives met in Washington late in September and laid plans for carrying on campaigns in the 48 states until after the election in November. The following is the list of Senators endorsed by the standard railroad labor organizations:

Arizona—Senator Henry F. Ashurst, Democrat.

California—Senator Hiram W. Johnson, Republican.

Florida—Senator Park Trammell, Democrat.

Indiana—Senator Arthur E. Robinson, Republican.

Massachusetts—Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat.

*Michigan—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican.

Minnesota—Senator Henrik Shipstead, Farmer-Labor.

Mississippi—Former Governor Theodore D. Bilbo, Democrat.

Missouri—Judge Harry S. Truman, Democrat.

Montana—Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat.

Nevada—Senator Key Pittman, Democrat.

New Jersey—Governor A. Harry Moore, Democrat.

New Mexico—Senator Bronson Cutting, Republican; Senator Carl A. Hatch, Democrat.

New York—Senator Royal S. Copeland, Democrat.

North Dakota—Senator Lynn J. Frazier, Republican.

Ohio—Former Governor "Vic" Donahey, Democrat.

Tennessee—Senator Kenneth McKellar, Democrat.

Texas—Senator Tom Connally, Democrat.

West Virginia—Senator Henry D. Hatfield, Republican.

Wisconsin—Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Progressive.

Wyoming—Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat.

*Endorsement recommended by national legislative representatives.

68 MEMBERS PUT ON PENSION ROLLS

(Continued from page 430)

they had examined the audit made by W. B. Whitlock, on the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association, and found the report correct. Moved and seconded, that the report of the committee be received and that the council attend the Supreme Lodge meeting of the Benefit Association and make a report to the Supreme Lodge on the audit. Motion carried.

A telegram was read from William Kenney, L. J. Hennessey, Clay Holmes, F. D. Bailey and W. B. Smith, to Executive Council Member Jas. F. Casey, complaining of encroachment of the I. A.

T. S. E. on the electrical workers' jurisdiction, and it was moved and seconded that the telegram be received and referred to the International President for his attention. Motion carried.

A letter was submitted from Local Union No. 690, Akron, Ohio, with a proposed amendment to our constitution, and requesting that the council place said amendment before the next convention of the Brotherhood. Moved and seconded that the local's submission be referred to the law committee at our next convention. Motion carried.

It was moved and seconded, that the International Secretary stand instructed to notify all appellants and defendants in appeals before the council, of the action of the council in their cases. Motion carried.

There was a general discussion with the International Officers, as well as a report by President Tracy, as to the reaffiliation of the organization with the Building Trades Department. Moved and seconded, that the action of the International Officers in reaffiliating with the Building Trades Department be approved. Motion carried.

The council discussed with the International Officers and reviewed at length the situation existing in the various fields of activity of the Brotherhood, and the officers were instructed to continue their efforts to prevent other organizations from trespassing upon our jurisdiction. The council members concurred in the activities of the International Officers in endeavoring to bring about activity in the construction industry.

The council, after going into all the phases of the existing economic situation, cannot help but call the attention of the membership to the outlook for the coming winter, and the prospect of little work. It is the council's belief that this will be the worst winter of the depression, in the United States. This is called to the attention of the members so that they may best prepare themselves to meet the situation that the council believes will exist during the coming winter.

A review of all the actions of the Executive Council members since the last regular meeting of the council was made, and after the subjects were thoroughly reviewed and discussed it was moved and seconded, that all actions taken by the Executive Council members, as well as all mail votes, be concurred in. Motion carried.

The council discussed with the International Officers the various codes affecting our industry; also possible legislation that may be considered during the next session of Congress.

The council thanks the International President and the International Secretary, as well as their assistants, for their untiring energy in keeping our organization abreast of the times, and further, in keeping our local unions and the members advised of the progress that is being made under the NRA.

There being no further business, the council adjourned sine die.

M. P. GORDAN,
Secretary.



VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold trimmed with a circle of tiny imitation pearls, and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Priced only \$5

LINE BETWEEN POLICE AND CITIZENS' ALLIANCE

(Continued from page 420)

The Minneapolis Police Department, the Hennepin County Sheriff's Office and the so-called Law and Order League, appear to have a very definite connection with the Alliance.

Johannes Wrote Citizens' Alliance

Chief of Police M. J. Johannes has never successfully denied the charge that he carried out the orders of the Alliance when giving instructions to the police prior to the shooting of about 45 unarmed strike pickets on July 20. Most of these men were shot in the back while running away from the police. In a letter written by Chief Johannes on April 12, addressed to Mr. Schroeder, it appears that the strikers were lured into a trap and blasted with bullets in the behest of the Citizens' Alliance. This letter reads:

"Dear Mr. Schroeder:

"Received your letter of the 10th with your congratulations over the ice strike situation and the recent trouble here.

"It is very gratifying to me to receive a letter from you expressing the sentiments of your group over the manner in which these matters were handled. I wish to assure you that I stand ready and willing at all times to render whatever service is within our power to both you and the members of your association. I will be glad to see you at my office and renew acquaintance at any time you may desire to come in.

"Yours very truly,

"M. J. JOHANNES, (Signed)

"Superintendent of Police."

Apparently the Alliance named many of the 798 special officers who were deputized by Sheriff John Wall during the first truck drivers' strike.

Named Many Special Deputies

Boasting of this, Mr. Schroeder in a letter dated June 16 and addressed to Wm. Long, of Cleveland, Ohio, says:

"They were organized under the direction of a sub-committee known as the Law and Order Committee, appointed by the Citizens' Committee for Law and Order."

That the purported Law and Order League is essentially a division of the Alliance is shown by a number of pieces of correspondence.

Lining Up Rotary Club

On January 24, Mr. Schroeder wrote to Walter E. Olson, executive secretary of the Law and Order League, as follows:

"I should like to have you, when you come over, bring me enough literature and membership cards so that I could send one of each to every member of our Minneapolis Rotary Club. I want to have at least 300 pledge cards and 300 pamphlets. The quicker we get started the quicker results will follow."

Financed largely, if not wholly, on Citizens' Alliance funds, the Law and Order League would, of course, be responsible to what is seemingly its parent organization.

"Our Check for \$750"

On July 2, C. C. Webber, president of the Derre-Webber company, a member of the Citizens' Alliance, said in a letter:

"You have our check for \$750.00 that we sent you for the Law and Order fund. We have had no report on that and do not know how you are going to treat that."

It is not only labor unions and the Farmer-Labor party which the Citizens' Alliance is fighting, but direct representatives of the United States Government as well.

"We Defied Labor Board"

In writing to the Council of American Industries, Salt Lake City, Utah, Mr. Schroeder said:

"I might add in closing that our group in Minneapolis has no disposition to let down and take whatever is handed to us. We had in the dental laboratory workers' strike a situation where the labor board in effect was defied. We came out on the best end of the argument."

In the mass of evidence secured at the time of the raid was much which proved the Alliance very active during the last state legislature. It boasted that it was instrumental to a large extent in defeating the Unemployment Insurance Bill and the State NRA Bill.

WORKERS SHOULD TRAVEL TO FOREIGN LANDS

(Continued from page 424)

how far the idea of equality can go. They would learn the identical psychology of employers all over the world, and so would come to a better realization of the problems they must face in order to rebuild society. Returning home well versed in political and economic relations and befriended by workers abroad, they could by their own deeds and influence actively use the various opportunities which today are so often overlooked in order to better their conditions. European activity would be grafted into American labor, and European pettiness would be cured in broad America.

Stimulate Language Mastery

Now we are coming to more visionary, but also probable, effects of the exchange of laborers. Until now we have spoken about laborers as if they would come among their friends in the neighboring states of the U. S. A.—as if the whole world spoke the English language. The fact that this is not so would seem to be the greatest obstacle to the whole enterprise. For example, it would be necessary for European workers going to America to voluntarily learn some of the technical expressions and the elements of the basic English which would enable them to get food and shelter. But this is only a superficial barrier. Everybody who has been in Europe knows how eagerly English is taught and learned there, how many people speak English, how many English clubs one finds in towns and cities, and how many European engineers have been in America. The workers would not be lost working in groups under the leadership of such engineers nor in the company of those fellow workers who, hoping to be exchanged the next year themselves, would be trying to talk English in the various English clubs and conferences. If this could not be done, then one would be compelled to believe that politeness and kindness exist only among the upper classes, and that we are condemned to have forever the periodically sheeplike

and periodically raging mob, and the periodically ruling, and periodically running away, pseudo-aristocracy. It all could be done without fear that Europeans would cry that America wants to colonize or Americanize Europe, because they like the English language and they feel its power. Not without envy does Europe realize that English is the language of those men who awoke Japan and the old Chinese empire, which are now busily engaged in the race of progress. Many already accept English as the international language. English, which contains almost the whole vocabulary of old Latin, with part of the French, is for its elasticity and richness of vocabulary very suitable as a means of international conversation.

Literature Would Be Read

Not only would traveling be more pleasant and the personal intimate relations more comfortable (if one visited friends in a foreign country, one would not have to lose time by learning the language), but also English literature would cause other nations to more spontaneously use it. Language and literature express the mental ideas and richness of a nation, and to be able to comprehend these ideas and appreciate them would be a great step forward in the maintenance of peace.

Coming back to the worker, we would also have to think of his personal relations and reactions to his new surroundings. If we assume that among eight workers selected three would be married and five single, we cannot help thinking of the possibility of marriage between workers of different lands. And since girls usually don't marry workers for money, but rather for love, we can be fairly sure that such marriages would be lasting. If these workers are followed by others with the same result, there would grow an unbreakable tie between people of various nations. It would destroy the nationalistically deceived laborer who is more repulsive than the nationalistic intellectual, because his nationalism is blind, empty and materialistic, founded upon the false premise that the worker has a fatherland.

For the first time we would have awakened social consciousness in the worker, to whom this trip would give much more than to some sleepy and bored first-class tourist. Here I am not thinking of those wooden passive laborers who simply "don't care" and think backward instead of forward. I think about the worker whose type we all know, lively, smart, intelligent, who likes modest recreation, debating, music. And the exchange of these people would mean a great deal for the development of human society.

We are inclined to think that, if a program as mentioned above were to go through, a second attempt for international government would be more successful than the first one. For then almost all people would understand the plans of their government, and I dare say, almost all people would support their proceedings. They would have

been gradually prepared to do so by a program which would have reached the roots of society. The leaders would be government members well informed about all the countries involved.

The first task of the international agency would be to make one country conscious of another country positively, rather than negatively. This can be done by prohibition of the economic barriers between countries and by a more intelligent understanding of the vital needs of nations. The ethical standards that so many people preach (and practice so little) should be used.

Although this may sound visionary and impracticable and theoretical, we should be content if we could persuade people who call it impossible that, as with many things, it is possible if only they believe in it and give it the necessary start. For a strong will is powerful, and only those who are weak throw the blame upon natural laws.

We don't have to be sorry for these cries of monarchies which we hear around us. We know that monarchy developed for thousands of years and that the form of democratic government started with the French and American revolutions and is only 200 years old. Every form of government has to have time to grow, and, according to the results we see about us, we are going forward. Let us not prolong the situation either by lethargy or by a forward step so rapid as to provoke a prolonged reaction.

But do we want peace? Do we want pleasant homes or trenches? Do we want healthy children or crippled beggars? If there are some people who want war, let us send them and only them; it would be a fine way to get rid of such lovers of war. We do not need them. But the rest of the people would gradually teach their children more and more of the absurdity of war and its futility. People will realize that it is better to live for one's country than to die for it. They would rather build than destroy. There would be better understanding between nations and perhaps from this mutual understanding would come everlasting peace.

HERE IS GREENLAW'S ARTICLE IN FULL

(Continued from page 429)

which look fair and healthy on their faces, and which must be made fair and healthy to their cores, if they are to be allowed to continue. The American Standards has a house-cleaning before it.

Secret Conclaves Hit

I shall outline what was discovered by us to be going on in secret conclaves, while we were being held in conversations. This would not have been so blameworthy a procedure, let us say, if it were not for the accusatory fact (perhaps we should now say, amusing fact, since we have discovered the fact and have avoided its consequences) that two members of the Scopes sub-committee were at the same moment, actively pur-

suing some secret conferences of certain commercial groups who seem to dominate the American Standards Association and its committees.

These secret conferences, of which Dr. Agnew and Mr. Harte professed ignorance, and probably were ignorant officially (and that is one trouble with American Standards Association), were discussing how to reform the National Electrical Code and its machinery, so as to take away from governmental regulatory agencies even their present small enough participation in the code making, and place all control in this American Standards Association, so set up that it is dominated in policy, and in policy committees, by these commercial bodies who were laying this plan.

It is too long a story to tell what steps this "triangle conference"—this "huddle" undertook, or what steps we, and our friends of the International Associations of Electrical Inspectors took. These steps have partly appeared in our bulletins, partly in correspondence to which any member has access, partly in conferences your president and some of your other officers and members have participated in. A fairly good, but very restrained outline of what these secret conferences discussed and what has thus far been their outcome, may be read in the proceedings of the National Fire Protection Association, in Mr. A. R. Small's statement on this subject. Among other things, he said, "I am happy to report I am authorized to state for each of the three units of the conference that to whatever extent the conferences may continue, and further meetings are scheduled, there will be nothing come from the conference proposing that the National Electrical Code be transferred to some other sponsorship in the American Standards Association or elsewhere than the National Fire Protection Association."

As the president of National Fire Protection Association remarked at the conclusion of Mr. Small's long report, "I think we all thank Mr. Small for his very clear exposition of what has been going on behind the scenes, which has disturbed a good many members of National Fire Protection Association, including some members of the Board of Directors."

Use Sleuth Tactics

It is amusing in retrospect to have heard A. H. Kehoe, on the executive committee of National Fire Protection Association, state to this committee and to your president who was invited to attend, that there was nothing secret about these triangle meetings, when at the same time several more or less clever sleuths representing the national organizations of utilities, manufacturers, and others had been besieging your president and the president of International Association of Electrical Inspectors to learn what we knew of these secret meetings, how we had learned of their existence and of their doings and who had leaked!

More time was spent by several of these sleuths, whom I shall not name at this time, in trying to assure against any

leak from secret meetings aimed against us, than in answering our plain, impersonal, questions addressed to them. They professed ignorance as to answers to the questions, ignorance as to discussions in which they had participated, ignorance of proposals on code policy which they had entertained. They were not frank nor fair to us. But our questions and objections were reported back to this triangle conference. And our questions and objections appear to have been helpful in persuading the members of the triangle conference to the change of front reported by Mr. Small.

Amusingly enough, we have since heard informally from representatives of all three of the "units" sitting in the triangle conferences that neither unit ever considered the meetings secret, nor wished to change the sponsorship and control of the National Electrical Code. It would appear that proposals to hold the meetings and proposals laid before the meetings come out of thin air. No one wants to be their author now.

We were prepared to bring a resolution on the subject to the floor of the National Fire Protection Association convention, but this proved unnecessary. I need not read this resolution at this time. Definite inquiries and requests have been addressed not only to American Standards Association, but to National Fire Protection Association, to National Board of Fire Underwriters, and National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

Assurances Not Yet Given

Replies have not yet made it fully certain that I. A. M. E. or the public will in the future be afforded adequate representation in the associations' and committees' controlling policy and procedure in the making of the National Electrical Code, nor in decisions as to whether proposals, usually by utility groups, for trial installations of illegal electrical materials or methods, shall be urged upon local inspectors or indulged in even if local inspectors illegally permit such practices.

We have, as yet, no clear statement from American Standards Association, Edison Electric Institute, National Electrical Manufacturers Association or other bodies, now largely controlling the code and the standards for materials, as to their willingness to recognize and act favorably on the policy which I. A. M. E. must pursue in the discharge of its responsibility to its members and the public. I repeat this policy.

1. The I. A. M. E. is a major interest in the same sense in which A. S. A. has long used this term—the same sense in which A. S. A. has recognized the electrical utilities as a major interest, in permitting them to stop approval of the 1928 edition of National Electrical Code, although they were then the only dissenting interest.

2. The I. A. M. E. will need to have all the proposed changes in policy, control, sponsorship, committee membership, and detailed text changes of the National Electrical Code and standards of Underwriters' Laboratories brought to its attention as an association before action is taken or joint committees formed, or proposals along these lines broadcasted to others than the promoters.

3. The I. A. M. E. will need to have initiative and veto power over any proposed code changes or standards of Underwriters' Laboratories along the above lines, paramount to the power of any commercial group, or combination of commercial groups, since I. A.

M. E. represents the whole public, and the public interest is paramount.

I shall conclude this statement, which, of course, can be only an outline statement, by saying that it has been a great privilege to serve I. A. M. E. as its president in this eventful year, and in a period so full of need for watchfulness on behalf of the public.

I recommend that this same watchfulness be continued by this association and that it continue to request, even demand, that all bodies concerned with National Electrical Code or with the standards of Underwriters Laboratories, acquiesce in the correctness of the I. A. M. E. policy just outlined and co-operate with us on that basis, being assured of our constant constructive co-operation in the public's behalf.

Closely related to our codes and standards are our legislative ones. Our association and our members' interest need the best information and advice. They have been getting this through our fine committee on legislation.

Its chairman, Mr. A. L. Pierce, is in touch with all sources of information, such as the uniform legislation department of National Electrical Manufacturers Association, and secures all available data, making this available to every inquiring member.

Members have increasingly found it to be better policy to request and secure this information and advice through our own committee, than from any commercial association. However good may be the intent of the individuals representing commercial associations, it must be evident—and the events of the past year make it more plainly evident—that such individuals are not advising us wholly in our interest, but primarily in the interest of those who pay their salaries.

They are sometimes kept in ignorance of activities being pursued by their own associations of a nature inimical to the public. At other times they may know but must not tell.

My last word on this subject is: We have carefully avoided personalities in all our inquiries, requests and information. Where any person has been named it is because he occupies so many positions that it must be difficult for that person himself to know for whom he is talking at any given minute, and wholly impossible for anyone else to know. It is for this reason that we are asking for official replies to plain questions, all in writing. What some person said to us in conversation, how fair he was, etc., comes back to us in most amazingly garbled form. We must have writings or recorded official statements, on which to proceed. And I now express regret that it has seemed impossible to bring out to our members and others, the equivocal positions held by such men as Alexander Maxwell and L. F. Adams without naming them.

They may be acting presumably shorn of all commercial direction, as members of the important steering committee of the E. S. C. of the A. S. A. Surely the Scopes sub-committee is an innocent name. Yet, will it be considered personal if I assert my judgment and that of my associates in recent activities, that Alexander Maxwell must act for the utilities (or those who direct E. E. I. O.) while L. F. Adams must act for National Electrical Manufacturers Association and for the company which employs him to act in N. E. M. A., A. S. A. and elsewhere. They are not paid to act for I. A. M. E., nor for the public, which employs our members to represent its interests.

Let me pause at this point to say that this address was prepared prior to August 16. On that day a belated reply was received,

dated August 14 to my letter to Dr. Agnew dated July 16, to which he had returned acknowledgment, promising later reply July 17.

In my letter to Dr. Agnew I asked for very specific replies to very specific questions. Dr. Agnew in his reply, states that categorical answers to some of my questions cannot be made without being misleading. He says it would be like trying to answer the famous question, "Have you stopped beating your wife?"

So Dr. Agnew, in his latest reply, still fails to answer certain very plain questions and to these we of I. A. M. E. still need his reply.

Dr. Agnew, in place of answering our questions, makes certain statements of a very general nature about the work of A. S. A. We are interested in the general nature of A. S. A. only in a general way and appreciate this general information. But we are deeply interested, even concerned, in getting answers to our plain specific questions about specific ways in which A. S. A. organizations and operations affect our members in the discharge of our duty to the public. So if Dr. Agnew cannot even yet understand us, or what we wish to know, he will have to learn what we mean and then make a plain answer. Then we shall be able to co-operate intelligently. If Dr. Agnew does not speak our language, nor understand it, certainly he and A. S. A. can hardly be the agencies to whom we can entrust the making of our codes and standards, even to the extent of getting them ready for us to pass on them—to make proposals for our decisions. And we shall always make it clear that the decision rests with us—not with any commercial groups—nor with an A. S. A. whose committees are dominated by commercial groups.

Dr. Agnew has asked me for the privilege of being here and I have gladly accorded this. I hope he will right now make plain answers to our questions. If not, we will be glad to hear him tell a general story about A. S. A. operations, leaving these answers until another time.

I have strong hopes that Dr. Agnew is going to answer all our specific questions in the due course of time. His last letter shows an approach to an understanding of some of our questions which leads me to believe he is learning our language. In some cases he is able to make plain and helpful replies. One or two of the replies are contradictions of his earlier replies of June 1, evidently because now he has some understanding of what our questions mean.

I look forward to continued friendly co-operation by Dr. Agnew in the future and feel sure that through him and A. S. A. some of the wholly commercial organizations like E. E. I. and N. E. M. A. will adopt also a wholly constructive and co-operative attitude towards I. A. M. E. when they understand us and talk our language—the public's language.

I am going to ask Dr. Agnew to read his letter to me of August 14 or that of June 1, or both, and my letter of July 18 to him, with any comment he may desire to make. Dr. Agnew also requests that all these be bulletined and I shall therefore do so, adding to this long bulletin my address as president so far as concerns this subject of relations between A. S. A. and I. A. M. E. and the I. A. M. E.'s attitude toward our standards for material and our National Electrical Code.

During the year, besides these very active policy movements, which have taken many days of my time and that of other active members, there have been PWA, CWA and ERA employment activities, NRA activities brought about by the greater need than ever

for our members to see that safety standards are maintained and chiseling made unprofitable, and a score of important committee activities in this association, some continuing work already begun, some on new work.

I shall mention a few and only briefly.

A drive for membership has been launched under the able chairmanship of Mr. William F. Qualls, and is planned in such a manner as to allow a prospective member to join the association by paying the small sum of \$3 enclosed with the application for membership, the balance to be paid before the convention meeting in order that the member may become active and receive a copy of the proceedings.

It is hoped that this drive will be successful and be the means of obtaining many new members, which is necessary for the success of any association.

I. A. M. E. has taken its place beside similar associations and shall continue in asserting the rights of its active members who are municipal electricians and enforcement officials, relative to code matters and policy in order that the public interest shall be protected.

The association has this year become actively connected with national, state and municipal organizations, for the purpose of considering the advisability of making their own electrical codes and standards, that will be free from the domination of commercial interests.

I. A. M. E. has this year and will continue to correspond and co-operate with American Standards Association in order that a suitable understanding may be arrived at, to the advantage of both.

Concluding, may I say, I shall be glad for any representative present from A. S. A., E. E. I., N. E. M. A., N. F. B. U., N. F. P. A., Underwriters' Laboratories, Electrical Committee or other group, to say officially for such organization or for his employing company, whether any statement I have made in this address is incorrect and if so in what respect, also to answer and accept or reject each of the three statements of policy of this association which I have just made, as to safety codes and material standards.

May I bespeak for my successor the same constant support you have given me.

I. A. M. E. is a wonderful organization. It should have membership from every municipality in the country, and it will have when it becomes publicly known that the association is striving to protect the public interest, in code making and changes and has already friendly relations with national associations of municipal executives for this purpose.

I now request that the policies regarding the A. S. A., National Electrical Code, Underwriters' Laboratories as above set forth to be endorsed by this association.

Then we shall no longer need to fear any attempted return of "triangle conferences" or other secret plans to take over the people's codes. Such efforts will appear far too dangerous and we shall look back on this past year with smiles only.

Capital is condensed labor. It is nothing until labor takes hold of it. The living laborer sets free the condensed labor and makes it assume some form of utility or beauty. Capital and labor are one, and they will draw nearer to each other as the world advances in intellect and goodness.—David Swing.

Talk is but cheap; but 'tis money that buys land.

BEHIND THE SCENES OF MANUFACTURERS POLITICS

(Continued from page 431)

ter, attended a class, conducted at Crane High School by Local No. 134, where instruction was given dealing with the fundamentals, theory and construction of amplifying apparatus. This school has had a good attendance since it started.

In addition to the facilities offered by the Crane School a group of 20 members of Local No. 134, last November organized the Century Sound Club which has met regularly each Monday evening during last winter.

At these meetings the theory and practice of electronics and sound amplifications have been taught, starting with such fundamentals as Ohm's law and its application, and the use of formulas for computing resistance, induction, capacity and other problems.

As these meetings progressed the subjects of tube characteristics, resistance and transformer couplings, impedance matching and the various types of microphones and speakers were taught by two of our members who, better versed than the rest of us, acted as instructors, illustrating their talks on the blackboard.

The club school which closed in May for the summer, will reopen again in October. At that time it is planned to offer a more complete course for those members who wish to take up the designing and building of amplifiers, short wave transmitters, receivers, and other allied devices.

In order to keep in touch with the latest developments that take place in the electrical field we have established and maintain a library, where current magazines and other technical data including text books are available to all the members.

That this group has accomplished some good since organized is proven by the fact that our membership (unsolicited) has more than doubled, and I also know that the majority of the members of this club have benefited by this instruction, and are competent to install and operate any type of sound equipment using various types of microphones, mixers and turn-tables commonly used in the commercial field.

Has Pointed the Way

What this group has done I believe any small group in any of the locals of the I. B. E. W. can do. If you will make the effort and form your own educational club, and work towards getting an operator's license, you may be able to control what will be a very wide and profitable field for those of you who know your stuff.

In doing this you will enable your business manager more confidently to go out after this class of work, knowing that there are men in his organization who are able to handle any type of sound radio or electronic installation, operation and maintenance that may come up.

Back up your business manager by

getting behind this movement and you will profit by it.

If our experience in organizing this club will help you organize yours, write us in care of Local No. 134, I. B. E. W., Chicago, Ill.

BULLETIN OF THE I. B. E. W. RADIO DIVISION

(Continued from page 436)

rebellious toward organized labor only because it has not already completed its huge task of organizing the radio broadcasting industry, and therefore has not yet paved the way for more jobs? Are both employed and unemployed men kidding themselves into the belief that we still must operate industry on the every-man-for-himself basis?

Are we red-blooded American men, or truly "a damned bunch of kids who can't be relied upon?" In other words, have we at our age common sense enough to realize that unorganized we are doomed to continue working under almost any conditions that are chosen for us by employers; or have we that stolid courage and faith in 1934 that existed in 1776 when a handful of pioneers resolved to sacrifice everything that was dear to them, if necessary, in order to hold their self-respect, and in order to gain their justly deserved independence from unbearable conditions? Can we think ahead? Have we vision enough, right now, to see that some day we are going to be forced to organize the men in our profession in just the same way and for essentially the same purposes as the American Medical Society and the American Bar Association were formed? Must we wait and suffer for years or even generations before we wake up to our own strength?

Where will the man be a few years from today who has not joined the dominate labor organization in his field? Plainly, he will be out in the cold—a man without support, without sympathy. Let no radio operator who ponders the question of organization fool himself into believing that such a day is far off. Organization of radio operators already has progressed to the point that it won't be long now before those who are not members of the organization will be decidedly in the minority.

Do radio operators fall for employer doctrines? Can radio operators discriminate between false philosophies and true ones? Do radio operators swallow whole-cloth the many biased articles in leading periodicals and newspapers against organized labor? Just because the employer seals the pay envelope, must radio operators mold their minds to fit those of their employers? Has personal integrity among radio operators dropped to that low degree in this country, just because jobs are scarce and advancement is slow?

Former President Hoover has written a scorching book against the New Deal which is entitled "The Challenge to Liberty." From his viewpoint, the book has merit; but from the viewpoint of the

man who has worked year in and year out for hardly more than bread and butter—let alone higher education for his children, old age pension, job-security, and a fair measure of happiness during his own lifetime—Mr. Hoover's interpretation of "liberty" is one which ignores the practical workings of the Old Deal capitalism. The I. B. E. W. offers the radio operator a genuine challenge to oppression; namely, organization. Like a house of cards, rotten conditions are going to crash in one sweep when the organized strength of radio broadcast operators make itself known to employers. It must be repeated for emphasis that such will happen when such organization is completed.

Why do we delay? A handful of price-cutters can ruin business in an entire industry. Therefore a few unprincipled or visionless radio operators can hold up the entire organization program by sitting by in headstrong fashion while the majority of men organize for the uplift of their working conditions. Perhaps some day the headstrong "men" will wake up to find that the vote of the majority shall determine what even they shall do.

The railroad employees woke up to the fact that organization was necessary years ago. They had strikes and heart-breaks and killings for a great cause, but they won. Are we going to be "a damned bunch of kids" who will have to grow to be old men, and perhaps will be forced into our own walkouts and killings before we can become conscious of what the railroad men have taught us through their experience? Can't we skip the strikes? Can't we skip the suffering for ourselves and our families? Finally, can't we organize now while the time is ripe, and thereby offer a real challenge to oppression?

We Ask Your Co-operation

Send us the names and addresses of radio technicians of your acquaintance so that we may send them to the Bulletin.

Write to Mr. William Farnsworth, National Recovery Administration, Washington, D. C., and demand an immediate opening of discussions on the 40-hour week.

Send your inquiries about organization to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

WHAT NRA MUST DO TO ENDURE

(Continued from page 421)

and the human value of the workers. The responsibility of the corporation for the workers as human contributors to industry can be more easily ignored if workers are lumped as numbers.

"The regimentation that exists in industry was introduced by employers so that they might more easily ignore or exclude problems that interfered with a larger flow of returns into dividends and profits."

MUNITION MAKERS ARE TRUE INTERNATIONALISTS

(Continued from page 423)

Briey supplied Germany with three-quarters of all the iron she used during the war. In 1916 when the French army was again within easy range of Briey, one good bombing raid would have blasted Briey, and Germany's source of raw materials, out of existence. The war would have been over. American troops would never have landed in France. Through international agreement of the munitions makers, however, military chiefs and the aviation service received instructions forbidding bombardment within 10 miles of the section; and a French general who dared to question the order was severely reprimanded.

Vast Fortune Achieved

The profitableness of arming one's enemy has been demonstrated many times by Sir Basil Zaharoff and his mighty English firm of Vickers-Armstrong. His excellent salesmanship enabled the Boers to kill British soldiers with Vickers' rifles and ammunition. In the Russo-Japanese War, Vickers sold more supplies to Russia than to Japan, Britain's supposed ally. And by the end of the World War Sir Basil's personal fortune was estimated at anywhere between \$100,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000. Yet, today, with all his wealth, at 85 he is a broken and lonely old man.

Not satisfied with arming their enemies, the munitions makers have gone even farther. Contrary to the Treaty of Trianon, after the war, France's foremost firm, Schneider-Creusot, saw fit to assist Hungary to rearm. When Hungary defaulted her arms bill, M. Schneider marched into Paris and arranged for his government to loan the bankrupt Hungary sufficient money to pay her creditor back. Since 1900 French loans have been made to Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Rumania, Russia, Serbia, Spain and Turkey. Turkey and Bulgaria at the beginning of the war turned French guns, purchased with French money, upon French soldiers. Had they but known it, French taxpayers, in the end, were the ones who paid for the guns which killed their own sons and fathers.

Czechoslovakia's Skoda plant, a paramount of modernity, is so important that 10 per cent of all Czech exports are armaments, although less than half of Skoda's products are shipped from the country. In the last few years, Skoda and the German steel magnates contributed heavily to Hitler's campaign in his ascendancy. But Skoda, with her subsidiary factories in Poland and Rumania, is owned by Schneider-Creusot and, ultimately, by the de Wendels. Simultaneously with these covert French contributions to Hitler, the powerful de Wendel-controlled newspapers of Paris broke out in fresh clamors for protection against rearmament. More plainly, French and German munitions fabricators are concurrently propagating war scares in France and uniting to support the one man in Europe capable of stir-

ring up new trouble. Yet France purports to be one of the staunchest supporters of international peace efforts and the League of Nations.

"Political France and political Germany," writes "Fortune," "may be at constant swords' points, the Polish Corridor may inflame the Nazis, France may quiver at her lack of 'security' from another northern invasion, but the lion and the lamb never lie down together with more good fellowship than these French, German, Czech and Polish gentlemen when they come together to discuss, as fellow directors, the problems of increasing Europe's consumption of armaments."

U. S. Senate Goes Into Action

So much for the remarkable disclosures of "Fortune." They were sufficient to arouse Senator Borah, of Idaho, to make one of the most powerful speeches in the last session of Congress. On the strength of his tirade the Senate overwhelmingly voted for the Nye Resolution, which called for a special senatorial investigation of American arms producers. Public hearings began on September 4, 1934, and continued for two weeks, then recessed until late in the fall.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, leading chemical and explosives concern, is the most important company to be investigated so far. Despite the disclaimers of the brothers, Lammot, Pierre, Irénée, and their cousin, Felix du Pont, of any interest in another world war, it was shown that a 1,130 per cent increase in their business during the war years enabled them to declare dividends in that brief period equal to 458 per cent of the par value of their stock. Paradoxically, in one breath the four du Ponts vehemently denied war profiteering, and in the next branded as "excessive" a \$13,000,000 munitions tax required of them in 1916. Although admitting paying a 100 per cent dividend in that year, they complained bitterly at the hearings that this tax was "unfair" to them, because their contracts were already made, leaving them no opportunity to pass the charge on to their customers. (The concern paid no federal income taxes whatever in either 1919 or 1920, due to the tremendous "losses" it sustained through the ending of the war.) Forty-seven million dollars went to buy du Pont a very substantial stock interest in General Motors in this period and thus, indirectly, in General Aviation Corp., North American Co., and Curtiss-Wright Corp.; another \$17,000,000 went as bonuses to high officials.

Close relations were uncovered between the du Ponts and the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of London. They jointly operate a munitions plant in Canada, where the du Ponts may send their orders if it appears undiplomatic to fill them within the United States. The two concerns have an agreement which divides the world explosives trade between them, pooling sales agencies, sharing patents and splitting the profits.

Innocent Little Boat Company

A similar trade agreement splits the world submarine market between Zaharoff's Vickers-Armstrong and our Electric Boat Company. Before the war the Electric Boat Company had an agreement permitting an Austro-Hungarian company to use its patents. These secret patents leaked to Germany during the war and appeared as German U-boats. The American company sued Germany for patent right infringement,

but Germany "lost" her U-boat designs and refused to recognize the claim. Such international agreements are very serious, we see, especially since the hearings definitely demonstrated that the U. S. Army and Navy Departments are in the habit of giving out their secret patents to large munitions makers for production purposes. Japan, it was revealed, has sought to learn the numbers on patents for certain of our war gases and armaments, in order that she might go to the U. S. Patent Office and make copies. She was informed that our producers would gladly sell the patents to her, but would not give them outright.

Munitions Makers Eye Labor

The recent textile strike boosted sales of tear gas nearly 10 per cent, according to officials of the Federal Laboratories, Inc., the outstanding tear gas manufacturer in this country. Labor disturbances open up a whole new field of endeavor for munitions makers.

Despite the "pernicious activities of the State Department" to "foment peace" in South America, our armors have resorted to every ruse to increase sales there. To their door may be traced the major source of recent disturbances in Latin America. Bribery, in the form of "special commissions" to high officials, is a common practice to effect sales, we learn. High-pressure salesmen flit from capital to capital with alarming tales of the purchases of the foe. Strangely enough, the flotation of the \$75,000,000 Peruvian bonds, about whose default there was so much scandal a short time ago, was arranged here just at the time of the Peruvian-Chilean outbreak. In the late disruption between Peru and Colombia the U. S. Navy itself mapped out a naval policy for the former, then "lent" an officer to Colombia to work out a counter program.

Not only do munitions makers foment trouble to sell their wares, but they even undertake to organize and train their customers' armies, too. Colombia became quite peeved when a group of American air pilots, sent down by an aviation firm to teach flying, refused to fight for her. But Secretary of State Hull had specifically forbidden them to do so. Aviation manufacturers, quizzed at the hearings, complained about such lack of co-operation from their government. European governments undertake the actual training of their armors' prospective customers themselves, we were told.

Navy Department Co-operates

Yet to the naive civilian, co-operation aplenty seems apparent. Perhaps the arms producers had simply forgotten that in 1930 Army pilots were "lent" to Curtiss-Wright when it vied with French and British companies at a tremendous air demonstration in Warsaw to obtain a large Polish order of planes. Taxpayers' money was used by the Navy in 1929 to send the cruiser Raleigh to Istanbul for display purposes, to aid one ship company in securing a contract from the Turkish government. Many incidents of like calibre were unearthed.

Lobbying in the nation's capital is not the least of the accomplishments of our trouble merchants. In Congress they place their representatives on the influential House rules committee. Outside, they deliberately set out to circumvent their government in such legislation or diplomatic policies as displease them. When the President ordered an embargo against arms shipments to South American countries, they smuggled their products in, or quietly changed the names of prohibited articles—thus, forbidden "incendiary bullets" became "tracers"—and proceeded gaily on their way.

Not content with egging on belligerents in Peru, Chile, Colombia and the Gran Chaco, with instigating new revolutions in Mexico and Cuba, with fomenting discord in the Far East, or with spreading vicious Japanese vs. United States propaganda, the munitions makers have now turned their earnest efforts toward Germany. The Versailles Treaty expressly forbids the sale of arms to Germany; but "Treaties be damned" is another good tenet of arms makers. One plane producing company alone admitted shipping \$1,445,000 worth of airplane engines to that country during the first eight months of this year. With no other European nation did this company do business, in this same period, amounting to more than \$8,000. In addition, the company has a patent agreement with a firm in Germany to manufacture these powerful engines over there for an annual royalty of \$50,000. This firm, which started with a \$1,000 investment in 1925, had a return of \$11,000,000 in 1932—an increase of over 1,000,000 per cent in eight years. The President and Secretary of State may talk themselves black in the face against violating the Treaty of Versailles, but they are powerless to enforce it, as the armament firms are well aware. Meanwhile Germany rearms, paying her armorers 20 per cent subsidies out of impounded foreign funds.

And still the surface has barely been scratched. With two-thirds of their appropriation already expended, the investigating committee has not yet touched the activities of the two largest concerns—Bethlehem and U. S. Steel corporations. The committee will seek more appropriations when Congress convenes.

BANKS SABOTAGE HOUSING PROGRAM

(Continued from page 418)

4 per cent. Other authorities, including Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, concurred with Hopkins. Swope predicted that the FHIA would not get anywhere unless lower interest rates were offered.

To prove that this is possible and profitable, several financial institutions are making modernization loans at a lower discount rate than stipulated. The Marquette National Bank of Minneapolis has advertised that it has thousands of dollars in surplus available to property owners which it will loan at a discount rate of \$3 per year per \$100, or just three-fifths of the \$5 per year allowed. Other banks in the West and Northwest, as well as some material supply concerns, have offered to finance home borrowers at lower rates than the FHIA plan specifies.

Whether the lag in the home modernization program will result in a delay in the release of Title II, tentatively set at November 1 by Administrator Mofett, is not known. Title II, a financing plan for new home construction, is said to offer distinct advantages over present financing by banks and building loans. It is rumored that the government will sponsor loans of 80 per cent of the value of house and lot on an amortizing repayment plan covering a period of 20 years at an interest rate not to exceed 6 per cent. This would surely be beneficial to the home owner and to the construction industry, but might not be viewed as advantageous by financing institutions whose charges on mortgages,

including fees and discounts, have sometimes verged on extortion. This, as well as their dislike of the administration, may help to explain their present unwillingness to oblige.

IS IT DANGEROUS FOR WORKERS TO OWN HOMES

(Continued from page 428)

would call your own? I say to you that I have a feeling that I would want to grab and lift every workingman who feels that way by the back of the neck and shake him while suspended so that he could wake up before he makes the mistake. We workingmen have no business buying or building homes in this present economic setup. If we are going to have these recurring depression cycles, then the best thing we can do is keep our hands off real estate. I have witnessed too many tragic losses of property by our Brothers. Not only do they lose the property, but they sacrifice everything they possess before the loss occurs, and then, they are physical and mental wrecks. The price paid is too great. Then why build when you can rent? Why be tied to a locality when it might be desirable and profitable to live elsewhere? You place obstacles in your way when you own your home.

Now, after all is said, you might still be persistent in at least wanting to know

just what the Housing Act of 1934 proposes to do for us. Here are the conditions under which you can borrow:

1. The limits of your loan are \$100 to \$2,000 depending on wages, salary or income per year.

2. The amount borrowed must not exceed 20 per cent or one-fifth of your wages, salary or income.

3. You are to repay the loan in monthly deposit instalments.

4. The discount is 5 per cent annually.

5. You have to have steady employment, a regular income and a good record for paying bills.

6. Application can be made by any individual who owns property with a bank that has signed with the government.

All these injections will not make for quick recovery. As long as we depend on the bankers, the process will be painfully slow.

Something else that we are prone to overlook is the fact that we are overbuilt in the higher income brackets. Where building is necessary is in the low income brackets. This is also where we find the greatest need for renovation. Thus, it becomes evident that this construction industry debacle can be overcome by either increasing wages and salaries, or the government subsidizing low-cost housing for the poor just the same as it subsidizes industry, shipping, and aviation.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100.....	.75	Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	15.00
Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100.....	.50	Ledger sheets for above per 100.....	2.50
Account Book, Treasurer's.....	1.00	Labels, Metal, per 100.....	1.75
Ballot Boxes, each.....	1.50	Labels, Paper, per 100.....	.30
Buttons, S. G. (medium).....	1.75	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100.....	.50
Buttons, S. G. (small).....	1.50	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen.....	.25
Buttons, R. G.....	.75	Paper, Official Letter, per 100.....	.75
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair.....	2.50	Rituals, extra, each.....	.25
Button, Gold-faced Diamond Shaped.....	2.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts).....	2.40
Book, Minute for R. S. (small).....	2.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts).....	4.80
Book, Minute for R. S. (large).....	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts).....	2.40
Book, Day.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts).....	4.80
Book, Roll Call.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts).....	2.40
Carbon for receipt books.....	.65	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts).....	4.80
Chart, vest chain slide.....	5.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts).....	2.40
Charters, Duplicate.....	1.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts).....	4.80
Complete Local Charter Outfit.....	25.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's.....	.35
Constitution, per 100.....	7.50	Receipt Book, Treasurer's.....	.35
Single Copies.....	.10	Receipt Holders, each.....	.25
Electrical Workers, Subscription per year.....	2.00	Research weekly report cards, per 100.....	.50
Emblem, Automobile.....	1.50	Seal, cut of.....	1.00
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Seal.....	4.00
Gavels, each.....	.50	Seal (pocket).....	7.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder, Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index.....	6.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen.....	.50
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100.....	1.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.....	.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages.....	3.00		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages.....	4.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages.....	8.75		
(Extra Heavy Binding)			

FOR E. W. B. A.

Application Blanks, per 100.....	.75	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100.....	7.50
Book, Minute.....	1.50	Single Copies.....	.10
Charters, Duplicates.....	.50	Rituals, each.....	.25
		Reinstatement Blanks, per 100.....	.75

METAL



1225 LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM AUGUST 11 TO SEPTEMBER 10, 1934

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
1. O.	75282 76397	52	345735 345750	136	377722 377758	259	5671 5675	403	626564 626573
1	14409 14411	52	381611 381900	137	215983 215990	259	223644 223681	405	960125 960179
1	61554 61570	52	460501 460513	138	298716 298755	260	651388 651397	406	680646 680665
1	132981 133034	52	462001 462380	139	146548 146574	263	235544 235565	407	618485 618490
1	205353 205500	53	463597 463600	141	398048 398064	265	263636 263648	408	127346 127400
1	451501 451690	55	917372 917386	145	431629 431699	267	61146 61151	409	172054 172091
1	452251 453000	56	66348 66350	145	464529 464590	268	417597 417604	411	230701 230751
1	963857 963865	56	904032 904051	150	954168 954191	269	87519 87562	411	648597 648600
2	144855 144859	57	318180 318215	151	47723 47723	275	963074 963095	413	145478 145500
2	331381 331500	59	330462 330569	151	341808 342000	277	294152 294180	413	208203 208248
2	471001 471030	60	252810 252836	151	479251 479308	278	24624 24639	413	437401 437414
3	A-J, 2138-2200	60	444846 444920	152	779731 779755	278	28852 28852	415	936471 936478
3	A-J, 2255-2400	65	3606 3606	153	148123 148131	284	198129 198131	416	963374 963395
3	A-J, 2461-2964	65	437761 437920	155	299996 300010	284	896353 896390	417	61233 61235
3	A-J, 3001-3008	66	178509 178584	156	950270 950289	286	219462 219462	417	315140 315192
3	B-J, 990-992	66	321325 321333	158	218854 218854	286	635061 635073	417	147948 147950
3	A-S-H, 67	66	435006 435378		(Duplicate)	288	52509 52510	418	159501 159505
3	A-S-H, 260-265	67	937400 937412	158	141001 141006	288	791144 791171	418	320144 320250
3	A-S-H, 467-553	68	440376 440469	158	380987 381000	290	960952 960961	418	465001 465002
3	A-S-H, 646-687	68	436635 436679	159	150186 150300	291	342061 342076	423	956715 956716
3	C-H, 1-2	70	228936 228973	159	156575 156622	292	443491 443629	424	944504 944510
3	C-J, 58-105	70	254113 254133	159	175801 175873	293	309047 309060	425	262115 262119
3	O-A, 4321-4434	72	958583 958584	161	903414 903428	295	918177 918200	426	951340 951343
3	O-A, 4601-4653	73	456133 456210	163	8910 8959	296	653227 653236	427	256145 257263
3	X-G, 39552-39600	76	206036 206102	164	141381 141750	302	25888 25889	427	958446 958500
3	X-G, 39602-39652	77	266684 266758	164	271091 271250	302	290352 290369	428	938874 938890
4	254105 254107	77	433288 433500	166	213353 213369	304	530251 530268	430	943131 943150
4	141796 141822	77	525001 525033	166	239551 239552	304	947976 948000	431	193315 193330
6	291796 292020	79	205443 205447	166	926559 926604	305	228235 228264	434	945378 945387
7	187468 187500	79	300491 300603	169	631695 631701	306	28237 28244	435	399641 399680
7	387001 387086	80	965414 965438	173	651822 651826	306	347339 347377	438	213103 213135
8	8336 8381	81	231970 232007	174	628956 628967	308	87916 87929	438	926271 926323
8	19209 82925	82	48307 396021	177	86677 86719	308	211242 211301	440	913961 913969
8	143316 143378	83	157584 157586	177	164743 164797	308	900788 900832	441	939448 939460
9	378219 378365	83	450372 450587	181	129447 129490	309	438453 438465	444	340515 340528
10	627864 627872	84	76413 76424	183	895419 895431	309	462807 462825	446	952888 952898
12	183080 183090	84	306954 307011	184	444510 444519	311	400514 400574	449	910685 910691
14	37312 37322	84	905883 905915	185	325783 325900	312	226671 226718	452	906677 906681
16	217141 217150	86	29274 29280	186	957699 957712	317	17486 17503	457	759846 759847
16	313339 313411	86	101376 303327	190	951131 951154	318	969602 969628	458	481801 481803
17	50915 439011	86	303141 396024	191	935254 935265	319	952243 952255	458	937184 937200
17	475501 475550	87	396024 396143	193	344033 344160	322	254594 254595	460	268951 268953
18	133268 133277	87	886001 886007	193	439212 439461	322	958832 958840	460	615900 616000
18	255900 255915	88	475364 475386	194	24941 24948	323	2753 2753	461	804460 804485
18	349199 349476	91	237448 237464	194	161057 161187	323	137891 138000	466	308346 308398
20	232929 233012	91	267422 267424	194	183001 183043	323	399751 399785	467	480301 480312
20	301640 301648	94	940274 940280	195	167888 167979	324	200004 200009	468	606425 606426
22	325017 325077	95	234955 234970	196	121514 121514	324	957381 957413	471	244052 244052
22	419037 419075	96	29761 29771	196	314401 314461	325	137082 137144	471	922370 922398
25	376501 376806	96	82037 82117	197	584147 584163	326	232479 232484	474	194735 194810
26	210768 210809	99	203985 204000	200	209827 209949	326	257567 257671	475	941476 941486
26	255212 255513	99	301482 301500	203	630738 630740	329	177324 177325	477	946911 946920
26	75733 75747	99	396751 396895	204	237519 237524	329	956199 956233	479	225165 225168
26	371487 371581	99	399901 399907	205	246174 246175	331	897959 897965	479	617045 617065
27	185351 185363	101	284574 284581	208	174733 174750	332	28527 28527	480	8042 8050
28	5280 5300	103	30063 30074	208	109720 109722	332	48915 48917	480	11406 11412
28	129161 129163	103	126656 126663	208	884474 884482	332	169437 169500	481	445700 445837
28	258216 258221	103	263298 264100	209	600660 600681	332	474751 474755	483	207300 207382
28	398752 399008	104	89430 89432	211	369934 370003	333	305029 305129	488	31288 31304
31	218722 218736	104	311951 312140	211	12323 12325	333	243753 243753	488	94903 95039
31	337049 337132	105	700403 700426	211	307791 307840	336	636654 636655	488	896471 896476
32	627427 627447	106	230466 230492	212	18101 18101	336	636654 636655	494	154989 155250
33	63252 63261	107	162713 162713	212	81643 81650	338	908606 908615	494	181501 181640
34	39953 39957	107	226502 226523	212	91883 91883	339	47740 47740	494	329861 330000
34	339167 339320	107	962811 962837	212	201217 201518	340	348122 348184	494	446251 447000
34	436017 436114	108	382601 382644	213	40651 40689	341	283954 283965	494	447001 447170
35	88363 88481	108	32404 32407	213	47457 47505	342	644552 644557	496	899749 899752
37	375766 375786	109	892962 892981	215	277430 277803	343	949595 949603	497	204492 204502
38	393281 393770	110	138861 138877	214	45109 45109	344	652011 652024	500	239441 239520
38	421211 422195	110	450817 450914	214	317091 317213	345	888088 888101	501	94569 94578
39	16311 251444	113	27974 27975	214	942385 942394	347	38592 38603	501	377438 377453
39	305293 305548	113	933856 933887	217	252902 252910	347	529501 529508	502	53458 53458
40	158461 158556	114	235203 235207	219	913285 913289	348	273934 274045	502	885417 885423
40	386511 386745	115	86916 86920	222	108843 108848	349	77200 77204	504	813930 813937
40	467841 468000	116	37256 37258	223	12691 12735	349	269439 269543	506	902738 902741
40	471751 471917	116	161331 161360	224	78930 78931	349	399256 399318	507	668251 668255
40	472501 473250	116	866893 866935	224	299501 299536	350	937600 937608	508	429705 429720
41	259320 259500	121	319171 319171	226	952051 952075	351	197776 197787	509	669285 669295
41	310795 310832	121	245335 245338	229	890234 890273	352	447938 448054	510	35260 35270
41	399001 399283	122	964645 964645	229	625792 625798	353	367552 367791	512	231716 231720
42	629532 629539	122	219661 219750	230	220214 220272	353	400672 400701	512	902523 902523
43	385584 385670	122	474001 474010	231	224277 224277	360	248920 248928	514	762311 762320
44	61488 61494	124	160941 161100	231	473291 473322	360	947586 947632	515	631817 631821
45	894454 894469	124	466581 466581	232	253223 253244	363	712349 712377	517	46806 46807
46	29211 29220	124	465901 465907	233	375118 375182	369	448675 448771	517	642240 642257
46	273041 273240	124	534758 534760	235	886565 886570	370	939684 939689	520	959778 959772
46	294111 294150	125	29800 29800	237	231036 231064	371	897686 897695	521	234284 234284
48	5089 5100	125	333765 334208	240	858316 858326	372	949426 949442	521	919083 920025
48	177663 177750	127	857487 857488	241	386281 386301	373	655951 655960	522	902090 902100
48	180001 180011	129	305001 305035	243	139142 139147	379	906957 906968	522	966301 966323
48	336001 336108	130	814936 814955	245	209711 209770	382	202965 202967	525	642894 642900
48	417481 417586	130	145550 145555	247	318458 318473	382	20296		

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
536	905456	905463	633	269851	269852	758	270167	270174	1036	236724	236740
538	18989	19004	634	958547	958554	760	145815	146046	1037	24466	24535
539	908368	908374	636	306141	306180	760	215821	215850	1047	698024	698053
540	900423	900443	640	33423	33430	760	258451	258483	1054	234626	234633
545	33610	33622	640	168497	168559	772	702465	702468	1087	19684	19685
545	952586	952623	642	13809	13819	773	901627	901652	1091	941882	941898
548	621176	621180	642	922567	922576	774	925076	925125	1095	532159	532185
549	11825	11827	644	933274	933291	782	930034	930053	1099	645435	645439
549	131674	131736	649	328706	328745	784	468011	468045	1101	940618	940628
551	66510	66514	650	253809	253816	792	919394	919408	1108	81841	81845
552	95759	95771	650	281551	281556	794	39649	39652	1118	887352	887373
553	226823	226832	653	253504	253525	794	175575	175584	1131	949867	949874
553	241367	241383	656	964828	964851	794	434498	434579	1135	64351	64357
554	898282	898288	657	962128	962149	798	955068	955080	1135	647658	647695
557	942723	942731	658	39543	39550	801	259951	260040	1141	339881	339923
558	232248	232308	658	193967	193968	802	237019	237029	1144	81511	81524
558	258151	258170	660	924655	924695	807	236188	236203	1147	155117	155118
559	78015	78019	661	240314	240337	809	49770	49787	1147	252609	252652
559	85977	85982	664	83408	83408	811	64713	64717	1151	657966	657969
561	198657	198801	664	897541	897586	813	240482	240492	1154	4652	4656
562	920505	920531	665	144123	144124	813	930350	930362	1154	963649	963670
565	225042	225063	665	282115	282165	817	127883	127885	1156	32150	32209
567	89846	89896	666	260511	260581	817	344984	345000	1156	92260	92261
568	54146	54150	668	74985	75000	817	397501	397718			
568	370542	370564	668	481501	481513	819	892370	892384			
569	23448	23450	669	241912	241930	820	144787	144793			
569	317581	317666	670	176133	176142	824	237620	237633			
570	16469	16472	671	237775	237775	835	225931	225939			
571	950428	950431	671	923553	923569	836	225951	225964			
573	903682	903697	672	929728	929740	838	892761	892782			
574	24044	24052	673	67231	67233	840	623084	623093			
574	28285	28290	673	663551	663565	842	625028	625037			
574	285342	285430	676	83285	83291	844	234024	234032			
575	887837	887857	677	874881	874900	848	228708	228731			
577	160504		678	227439	227451	848	242574	242575			
577	910438	910463	678	241959		850	746381	746386			
580	52782	52800	680	144657	144659	851	240759	240761			
580	271073	271078	680	957041	957047	851	930983	931002			
580	961801	961804	683	226282	226426	855	236468	236503			
582	281851	281852	684	934422	934429	855	247477	247484			
583	174232	174273	685	604371	604401	857	602551	602562			
583	249455		691	908290	908298	858	922915	922975			
583	948467	948487	693	896887	896907	863	908075	908080			
584	140349		695	241231	241250	865	10281	10283			
584	178774	178800	698	233118	233134	865	93491	93575			
584	323588	323645	698	244951	244958	869	441391	441420			
584	433651	433680	701	159370	159397	870	671915	671943			
585	246462		702	332026	332250	873	909471	909479			
585	618168	618173	702	528001	528271	890	239122	239126			
586	228331	228346	703	966601	966608	890	265999				
588	384053	384091	704	159919	159941	900	889002	889007			
589	243193	243210	709	89255	89258	901	259351	259392			
589	369121	369200	710	652717	652722	901	968701	968706			
590	950771	950818	711	342937	343005	902	53405				
591	953508	953532	712	368941	368954	902	954793	954826			
593	624748	624769	713	180751	181000	912	398259	398380			
595	45945	45950	713	230452	230550	914	170250				
595	158509	158583	713	430761	431250	914	378751	378763			
595	442059	442226	713	470251	470340	918	230147	230166			
597	895910	895920	714	657461	657469	919	923117	923123			
599	932631	932648	716	26540	26548	922	21896	21900			
600	930633	930637	716	112801	113150	922	374251	374260			
601	148628	148629	716	289811	289821	937	672368	672382			
601	931762	931782	717	9850	9851	940	225699	225718			
602	20863	20865	717	222797	222857	948	182678	182724			
602	42325	42332	719	825574	825612	948	242381	242384			
602	934702	934718	722	550014	550019	949	246822				
611	27287	27299	723	221443	221450	949	941286	941297			
613	311201	311250	723	468845	468947	953	912752	912760			
613	387751	388004	724	925988	926050	956	83869	83874			
615	239707	239709	727	657761	657775	958	657492	657495			
615	269251	269253	728	901008	901020	963	313562	313571			
617	795418	795433	729	622637	622641	970	233429	233454			
618	282451	282453	731	935051	935073	972	665287	665289			
618	480001	480017	732	925684	925719	978	74644	74648			
619	482101	482104	734	82868	82896	991	914543	914552			
619	630590	630600	734	372381	372534	996	65237	65241			
623	868904	869023	735	663419	663426	997	237911	237918			
625	259582	259600	736	257851		1002	194283	194285			
629	256501	256551	737	967206	967223	1002	953954	954000			
629	674981	675000	743	690601	690629	1021	79924	79926			
630	948081	948095	757	946036	946051	1025	649602	649614			
631	904710	904748	758	181808		1029	906099	906111			
632	925288	925308	758	240644	240673	1032	932805	932812			

1036	236724	236740	580	435009-010,
1037	24466	24535	036-037, 042, 045,	
1047	698024	698053	057, 060, 104,	
1054	234626	234633	265,	
1087	19684	19685	79-205446,	
1091	941882	941898	82-396073,	
1095	532159	532185	99-301490,	
1099	645435	645439	104-312126,	
1101	940618	940628	122-219662,	
1108	81841	81845	130-449724,	
1118	887352	887373	137-215983,	
1131	949867	949874	138-298717,	
1135	64351	64357	164-141363,	
1135	647658	647695	748-750,	
1141	339881	339923	271219,	
1144	81511	81524	194-24938,	
1147	155117	155118	211-374348,	
1147	252609	252652	223-12608, 12708, 12716,	
1151	657966	657969	228-890239, 243, 245,	
1154	4652	4656	268,	
1154	963649	963670	243-139145,	
1156	32150	32209	265-263646,	
1156	92260	92261	269-87540, 87544,	
			277-294162, 165, 169,	
			323-399756,	
			329-956225,	
			336-37516,	
			352-448005,	
			360-248928,	
			506-597,	
			384-28402 (original),	
			415-936472,	
			468-666425,	
			479-617050,	
			494-155043,	
			501-377438, 396610,	
			502-885420,	
			508-429563-576,	
			510-35262,	
			527-954984,	
			545-33613,	
			559-78016-78017,	
			561-198766,	
			567-89848,	
			575-887837,	
			590-950784,	
			611-27287,	
			640-168534,	
			653-253511,	
			723-468925,	
			724-925990,	
			758-240659,	
			784-468023,	
			794-434508, 517, 522,	
			543, 574,	
			817-397657,	
			869-441414,	
			912-398262, 342,	
			1024-184937,	
			1135-64355,	

MISSING		
1	451677-680,	
48	417477-480,	
82	48306,	
83	450529,	
109	32405, 892990,	
116	37255,	
124	534751-757,	
146	173693-700,	
252	272252,	
474	194736-737,	
477	946910,	
584	323592, 634, 637,	
595	442140,	
650	281555,	
714	657466,	
836	229502-504, 507-508	
	(triplicate),	
	511-512,	
997	237908-910,	

VOID		
1	452438,	
2	144858,	
3	A-J, 2150, 2174,	
	2185, 2368, 2563,	
	2590, 2658, 2794,	
	2798, 2843, 2875,	
	2957, A-3-H, 67,	

WHEN FARMS ESCAPE KEROSENE LAMP ERA

(Continued from page 426)

hand pump and makes possible modern plumbing, and an electric water heater supplies plenty of hot water whenever needed. The laundry is equipped with an electric washing machine and an electric mangle iron. A vacuum cleaner replaces the old broom and mop, while the radio provides entertainment for the leisure hours that now are possible.

Radiant-type heaters are used to warm the rooms on chilly days before the furnace is in use. Electric lighting, lamps and outlets are plentiful. Many small appliances, such as waffle iron, percolator,

toaster, electric clock, egg boiler and food mixer help to make farm life enjoyable through the use of electric current.

TRUTH BEHIND DES MOINES UTILITY STRIKE

(Continued from page 419)

would go a long way to avert the strike. The president of the company refused this, saying he wanted to be left out of the entire situation and he certainly wanted the bona fide union left out of the situation.

When the company took down its Blue Eagle in December, 1933, it began to lay off men, and by September the company

had laid off 146 men, thus violating the letter and spirit of the National Recovery Act. Collective bargaining is impossible under the set-up, inasmuch as the Iowa Operators' Association, the fictitious company union, claims to be both employer and employee.

These are the facts and the events that lead up to the strike of September 18. The strike was called and was completely effective. The governor of the state intervened and informed the company that, if it did not act to permit a bona fide election by the employees under federal supervision, the state would take over the utility and operate it.

When folly passes by, reason draws back.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING RECEIVED

158-218853.
184-197562.
205-246166, 169, 172.
257-917021-025.
284-198117.
292-182091-093.
340-200574 (original).
360-248886.
430-943147.
527-954925-930.
545-33603.
548-621173-174.
574-28280.
890-265961-962, 967,
973, 978, 984.

BLANK

82-396079-080.
211-307834-840.
269-87522.
292-182091-093.

ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh or Two*

Well, fellas, it would please you to see how often the stories and poems from this page are republished in other magazines. Sometimes they give credit to the JOURNAL, sometimes not. No matter, for it goes to prove that we are not alone in thinking we have some mighty high class contributors. Live and be lively is our motto.

Things That Every Girl and Boy Ought to Know

The thermos bottle was invented by Sir James Dewar (pronounced with the accent on the "Dew"), distiller of a famous brand of Scotch. It was the whiskey, not the thermos bottle, that jacked the family to social eminence. The present standard bearer of the clan, Lord Thomas Dewar, is famed for his wisecracks. When introduced to a lady named Moore, who corrected the introducer, "My name is Moore-Moore with a hyphen." Lord Thomas countered smilingly with, "Mine is Dewar-Dewar, with a siphon."

ARNOLD FOX.

C. H. Rohrer, of L. U. No. 428, remarks:

By the time General Johnson "settles" a few more strikes, union workers may begin to believe the blue eagle is in the same category as the pink elephant and the purple cow.

A Worker's View of NRA

The depression hangs on like glue.
No word from prosperity since it flew.
As for bringing it back,
We're on the wrong track.
No wonder the eagle is "blue."

C. H. ROHRER,
L. U. No. 428.

Shucks, Steve, you're very welcome and we're glad to have you come again.

Ballade of the Sober Second Thought

Fellas, I'm quittin'. After today I blow—
Fed up on overwork and underpay.
And Joe, the foreman, that big so-and-so,
I'll show him he can't talk to me that way.
I'd like to meet him off the job some day.
I'd bounce a fast one off his chin, you bet.
And now I'm gonna pack my tools—but stay—
I think I will not quit my job just yet.

At present I'm a little short of dough,
With bills that must be met without delay.
What will I tell the wife when home I go?
I'll kinda hate to face those eyes of grey.
And there's the kids now happily at play;
If harm should come to them I'd much regret

That I had been a hasty fool. Aw, say!
I think I will not quit my job just yet.

Envoy

Fellas, I'm stickin', everything's O. K.
A better job than this I'll never get.
And as for "Gaffer Joe"—to him: "Erts-nay!"
I think I will not quit my job just yet.
"SLEEPY STEVE,"
L. U. No. 9.

Every job is not all laughs, there are tragic moments, too, and one of the most tragic is here described.

Lines on a Headline

On Every Job, There's a Laugh or Two—
But often a sigh or a tear
When it is known that the job is near through,
For another, the outlook rather drear.
All wonder which one it will be,
The lucky one, who still will be hired.
Some in their envelopes soon will see:
"Your service no longer required."

Reading these words, the laughter is gone,
From their bosoms sighs are welling;
They shoulder their tools, sad and forlorn,
Where's the next job, there's no telling.
Depression brought misery on earth
To those who want work, and are willing
To do their best, to conquer the dearth
For their homes, some comfort fulfilling.
Could they but get jobs, where there's a laugh or two,

This world to them would be brighter;
Welcomed home with a smile, that to him is due,
Who makes home with its cares, more lighter.

WILLIAM T. WURM,
L. U. No. 3.

This is the first poem that Walter H. Hendrick broke into print with, and it was published in the Las Vegas Age in 1930. Brother Hendrick, who is now at Boulder Dam, wishes to commemorate his visit to this great project by having his poem appear in the JOURNAL:

The Big Dam

The great Colorado
With unruly flow
Will soon be put to use,
To water the farm,
Stop further harm
And manufacture juice.

Our Uncle Sam
Will build a dam
So awful strong and tight
Against earthquake quiver
It will hold that river,
To an unprecedented height.

There was a day
It broke away
Flowed into Imperial Valley
Through locks in sand,
To beat the band,
Down lower than the sea.

WALTER H. HENDRICK,
Now at Boulder Dam.

Battle Cry of Labor

Back are the strikers, back on the job,
And the ships are back on the sea;
Roosevelt saved the land from revolt;
He is the President for me.

Back to more faith in our leader
Is where all labor should be;
Christ lived to make men holy,
Let us live to make men free.

FRANK FARRAND,
L. U. No. 77.

Can You Solve This Problem?

Below I cite a problem which I think to be fitting for our "Funny Page" in the JOURNAL. It is, of course, not true and while it looks rather foolish it is no more so than the fellow who thinks money is everything. Anyway, the "bird" who tries to solve it will do some thinking:

"I manufactured a good-looking phony \$100 bill. I gave it to the hotel proprietor to whom I owed \$100. He, in turn, paid it to the coal man who loaned it to a lineman who spent it getting crocked. Thus it traveled on and on, eliminating honest debts here and there or showed someone a good time. Finally a bird that owed me 100 bones slipped me the phony bill in payment and I promptly burned it up to avoid possible trouble. As each owner of the bill, including myself, got \$100 worth of actual value for the bill, who is out the hundred bucks?"

"TIP" REYNOLDS,
L. U. No. 65.

Hunting Season

I have read and enjoyed lots of stories, jokes and poetry from all over the country, but nary a one from this neck of the woods, so here goes.

This is a true story, i. e.; it is true that it was told to me.

Mr. Jack Peters of Seymour, Ind., is a great sportsman and he owned a very fine German pointer, and was offered large sums of money but would never part with this dog. So one day I met Jack on the street and asked him how his dog was. He said, "Bill, I lost my dog. I was hunting over near Freetown and the dog ran down into a little gulley as I was leaving for the car. I waited a time and he did not return so I came on home as I knew that everyone knew my dog and some one would bring him back, but he has not showed up yet."

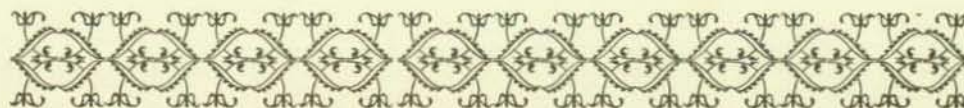
Well, a year or two later I met Jack and asked him if he ever heard anything of his dog and he said: "Bill, I found my dog. You know I have another, an English setter which I think is better than the old one. Well, I was hunting over near Freetown again and as I was leaving for the car my new dog ran down the little gulley and I said, 'by golly I don't want to lose you,' so I followed, and there I found him setting, and in front of him was the skeleton of my old dog and in front of the old dog was the skeletons of 12 quail. That dog had pointed them quail and starved to death."

"Now," he says, "take this new dog. The other day we were out hunting and he set a bunch of quail, and I told him to flush them and they began to get up. Out went one, then another, and another one at a time, and I killed 10 straight quail and no more got up. I wondered how come they got up one at a time, giving me plenty of time for a shot each time, so I went over where the setter sat and by golly, what do you think, he had run them quail down a groundhog's hole and put his paw over it and let them out one at a time. Yep, that's a good dog."

BILL GREENE,

L. U. No. 481, Indianapolis.

P. S. Charlie Lutz says he doesn't believe this yarn.



WE MUST come out of this with a new economy. This new economy can be entirely consistent with the American philosophy of government. Our new economy not only can, but literally must go far toward translating into a reality that equality and happiness that we have been striving for since the foundation of the republic. The preservation of life is the most important function of government. By that we mean something more than temporary relief—the power to go and bring about an economic readjustment that will bring that security and peace of mind for several generations to the American people.

FIORELLO H. LAGUARDIA,
Mayor of the City of New York.

